

SENATE BALLOTS SECRETLY; THEN PUBLISHES VOTE

Accents Absurdities Due to 'Leaking' of News by Disregarding Own Rule

WASHINGTON—Wanted by the United States Senate—a sure-fire formula for keeping a secret a secret. After years of endeavor to solve the problem a considerable body of the chamber have reached the useful conclusion that there is no practical way of enforcing secrecy and therefore propose to do away with the practice.

Others, adhering to old traditions and methods insist upon retaining the old order and resorting to still further restrictions and penalties in an attempt to enforce them. Last session the issue was renewed following the publication of the vote on confirming Roy G. West, as Secretary of the Interior. A day after the Senate had disposed of the case, all in executive session, of course, as required by its rules, a copyrighted story was carried by the United Press Association giving the roll call.

Accuracy Not Questioned
The story was widely printed and reprinted, its accuracy was not challenged. Some senators waxed indignant and proposed disciplinary steps against the correspondent who dug up the information.

Other senators pointed out the inconsistency of such action; the reporter, they said, could not have obtained the information without assistance from some senatorial source, whether a Senator or an employee of the Senate.

Advocates of abolishing secret sessions utilized the occasion to further their effort. Wesley L. Jones (R.), Senator from Washington, assistant majority floor leader, introduced a resolution to that effect and announced that he would press the matter, "at the earliest opportunity."

The question slumbered until a contest arose over the confirmation of Irvine L. Lenroot, named to the federal bench. Every detail of executive sessions on this nomination solemnly held behind barred doors was known to the reporters in the

Senate press gallery and duly published. Those leading the effort to abolish secrecy utilized this incident to renew their drive.

Absurdity Emphasized
To emphasize to the Senate and to the country the absurdity of the situation, John J. Blaine (R.), Senator from Wisconsin, one of those urging a revision of the rules, undertook to read a news account of the roll call to the Congressional Record. He was promptly challenged by David A. Reed (R.), Senator from Pennsylvania, who contended that Mr. Blaine was violating the secrecy rules.

Vice-President Curtis, citing previous rulings, held that Mr. Blaine had a right to read the news story into the record. Mr. Reed appealed from the ruling of the chair. The Senate, by a ballot of 63 to 9, sustained Mr. Curtis. Mr. Blaine's motion to have the news story inserted in the record without his reading it was unopposed.

Although the Senate's rules solemnly require secrecy on all matters relating to executive sessions, the chamber, by a vote of 63 to 9, spread upon its journal a news account of what was alleged to have occurred at the secret session.

Detroit to Shine in New Splendor

Eight Revolving Searchlights to Glow From 48-Story Building

DETROIT, Mich.—A canopy of light to be spread over Detroit by eight revolving searchlights from a 48-story skyscraper is a new idea in building illumination which will have a demonstration here.

The Union Trust Company's colorful modernistic tower is to be crowned with a 500,000-candle power of light. Color screens will enable the operators to turn the beams to red, magenta, amber and green, waving kaleidoscopic patterns on the sky.

Thirty-six inch searchlights are to be set at each of the eight points of the tower. They will revolve simultaneously. Adjacent lights will revolve in opposite directions and as they revolve will oscillate vertically. On clear nights the display will be visible for miles, the designers say.

Learned Men Befriend Whales; Start World Move to Save Them

Conservation Council, Made Up of Distinguished Men, to Work for International Rules in Effort to Avert Approaching Extinction

NEW YORK—The whale, which modern methods of capture threaten to exterminate, is to be made the subject of international consideration by the Council for the Conservation of Whales, just organized here.

Only concerted international effort for the preservation of whales can prevent them from becoming entirely extinct. Dr. Henry Fairfield Osborn, president of the American Museum of Natural History, said in announcing the formation of the council.

"An effort will be made to work out a program for treaties between nations and regulations by which the killing of whales may be reduced below the danger point," he continued.

The council has been organized under the auspices of the American Society of Mammalogists, of which Dr. Glover M. Allen of the Museum of Comparative Zoology at Harvard is president.

Among its members are: Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior; Gifford Pinchot, formerly Governor of Pennsylvania; David Starr Jordan, president emeritus of Stanford University; and Prince Narasimha Kuroda.

"More whales are being killed today than ever before in the history of the world," Dr. Osborn said. "Our latest information is that they are being slaughtered at the rate of approximately 30,000 annually. This is probably twice as great as the kill in any year during the period of the last century when the American whaling industry was at its height."

"Whales once swarmed in every ocean of the world. Today, the Antarctic Ocean is the only place where they are found in considerable numbers, except for the scattered herds of sperm whales of the tropical and temperate oceans."

There is ground for hope, Dr. Osborn said.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays, by The Christian Science Publishing Society, 101 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$5.00; six months, \$2.50; three months, \$1.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 31, 1918.

Roxbury Latin School
WEST ROXBURY, MASS.
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June 8, at 9 o'clock
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D. V. THOMPSON
Headmaster

Lancashire Cotton Firms Conclude Big Merger

London.
CONSIDERABLE progress has been made with the amalgamation of the Lancashire firms spinning Egyptian cotton. At the outset the merger will comprise more than £30,000,000, and the 15 companies concerned are now approaching their shareholders and loanholders with the object of securing the ratification of the provisional arrangements, to which the directors have already agreed. Other companies have applied to join the combination and their requests will be considered later.

\$29,000 Offered for Home Designs

Nation Is Divided Into 13 Districts in Competition of Owners' Institute

NEW YORK—One of the largest architectural competitions in the home building field has been announced by the Home Owners' Institute of New York and Chicago, with prizes totaling \$29,000 offered for better home designs submitted by architects, draftsmen and students. The competition, according to its sponsors, differs from previous efforts to obtain improved home designs, in that it is being conducted upon a basis of 13 geographical divisions of the country.

Materials, climatic conditions, equipment and general construction differ in each of these regions, according to the institute, and the competition is intended to produce designs primarily suited to each section.

Sweetser Leaves as Trade Official

Harvey A. Sweetser, New England district manager of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, has been transferred to Toronto, Ont., to take charge of the bureau's office at that city, effective July 1. He succeeded Fred M. Rayburn, who has been assigned to a new office of the bureau to be opened at Buffalo, N. Y.

Mr. Sweetser was presented with a traveling bag by members of the New England Export Club of the Boston Chamber of Commerce at a banquet May 21, following the seventh annual New England foreign trade conference.

Hugh D. Butler, assistant commercial attaché at London, succeeds Mr. Sweetser as New England district manager.

No Recognition for the Soviets

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia (AP)—Czechoslovakia, Rumania and Yugoslavia have signed a general treaty of conciliation and arbitration based on the recommendations of the League of Nations.

The proposal of Czechoslovakia, that they extend collective de facto recognition to Soviet Russia was defeated. Rumania insisted that the Communists first should formally renounce all claims to Bessarabia now administered by Rumania, Yugoslavia, showing her traditional policy of friendship with imperial Russia, decided against any dealings with the Soviet state whatsoever.

The Little Entente states renewed their old treaties of alliance which would have expired June 7.

MILL OWNERS ISSUE STRIKE ULTIMATUM

ELIZABETHTON, Penn. (AP)—Striking textile workers must return to the rayon mills by May 26 in order to avert a strike.

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SEVEN RAILWAYS GIVEN SAFETY PRIZE IN TEST

Texas-Mexican, With Perfect Score, First-177 Roads Strive for Honors

NEW YORK—Seven railways and the Pullman Company won first prizes in the railway employees' national safety contest, conducted by the National Safety Council, and bronze plaques have just been awarded them.

For two years the Texas-Mexican Railway, a short line, has operated without a mishap among its employees, and was awarded first prize this year among 47 contestants in its class. A total of 177 railways participated in the contest in pre-arranged groups, to take due cognizance of their size, in mileage and number of workers.

The Southern Railway with a casualty rate of 8, won first prize in its class, among 15 other carriers, and the Southern Pacific Lines in Texas and Louisiana with a rate of 8.9, won in its class. Other carriers to receive the awards included the Oregon-Washington Railroad & Navigation Company, the Chicago Great Western, the Gulf, Mobile & Northern, the Ann Arbor Railroad and the Chicago Central zone of the Pullman Company.

The railways competed against each other, while the Pullman's competition was within its own ranks, including the eight operating zones of the company. The winner had a casualty rate of 5.57.

MEXICAN CHILDREN TO SHOW GOOD WILL

MEXICO CITY—A collection is being made among the school children throughout Mexico for a fund with which to purchase gifts for American school children, in reciprocation of the "good-will" tokens school children in the United States sent last year to pupils in Mexico.

WASHINGTON (AP)—One of the biggest problems Secretary Lamont finds in running the Department of Commerce is thinking up good reasons for not making speeches. This

INVITATIONS TO SPEAK LAMONT'S PROBLEM

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NEW POST FOR ZAIMIS

ATHENS, Greece (AP)—Alexander Zaimis, eight times Prime Minister of Greece, has been elected President of the Senate.

Nicaraguans Study in Mexico

MEXICO CITY—University authorities here are expecting the arrival of a number of Nicaraguan students, to whom allowances have been granted by the Congress of Nicaragua to study professions in Mexico, the wish having been expressed that a similar number of Mexican students should be sent in return.

British Premier Follows Labor Leader in North

Stanley Baldwin Helps Scottish Conservatives in Their Election Campaign

KILMARNOCK, Scot. (AP)—The British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, has invaded Scotland, in behalf of the Conservatives' election campaign, a day after Ramsay MacDonald, Labor leader, concluded a week's tour.

The Prime Minister at a big meeting here said that conservatism now embraced much of the old Liberal spirit which for many years was a driving force in political centers—the old Liberal Party of Gladstone and Lord Rosebery. "But that spirit will never be revived in Scotland by Mr. Lloyd George and Sir Herbert Samuel because they have not got it in them," he said.

Cordial reception was tendered the Prime Minister and Mrs. Baldwin when their train stopped at Carlisle, Dumfries and several other stations on the way north.

WORLD GIRDERS TAKE OPPOSITE WAYS IN RACE

Both Hope to Complete the Strenuous Journey in a Month

NEW YORK—Racing around the world on a time schedule which he hopes will bring him back to New York in a month, Raffaele Maitlari, of New York, has just left here on the Mauretania, of the Cunard Line, bound on a circuit in an easterly direction, while a competitor, C. Olsen, traveling over the same route, but in the opposite direction, will leave soon for California, on the first leg of his around-the-world journey.

Mr. Maitlari is confident he will complete the trip within the prescribed time, using only regular agencies of transportation. Arriving at Cherbourg, he will head immediately for Moscow, there to take the air line to Irkutsk and thence on to Yokohama. He has allowed approximately 10 days to cross Europe and Asia, six days for his transatlantic trip, 12 days to cross the Pacific, and two or three days for

SMITH TO KEEP POST ON SHIPPING BOARD

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Hoover has decided to reappoint R. K. Smith of Louisiana to the Shipping Board. His present term will expire shortly and his nomination is to be sent to the Senate at once. He is a Democrat and has been serving from the geographical division consisting of the states of Louisiana, Alabama, Mississippi and Texas.

BRENTANO'S BANS CLUBS

NEW YORK—Brentano's, publishers and booksellers, has joined the campaign against monthly book clubs. Similar action has been taken by E. P. Dutton & Co. and Frederick A. Stokes & Co.

LAKE EROSION EATS MILES OF REAL ESTATE

Control of Michigan Water's Rising by Breakwaters Advised by Prof. Ball

CHICAGO—The waves of Lake Michigan have consumed 10 square miles of real estate on the west shore between Evanston, Ill., and Manitowish, Wis., in the last 100 years, it is reported by John R. Ball, assistant professor of geology and paleontology at Northwestern University. In recent weeks the waves, due to rising lake levels, have at times made the outer drives in the park systems impassable in Chicago and vicinity, and attacked the foundations of coast guard stations, apartment houses and other waterfront works.

The construction of breakwaters is urged by Professor Ball to check the erosion caused by the lake. Much property has been lost by allowing this process to go unopposed, he said. The mouths of some rivers which wind near the shore have been changed. The course of Pike river at Kenosha, Wis., has been shortened five miles by waves cutting through its banks.

PRINCE OF WALES FLIES TO NOTTINGHAM SHOW

LONDON (AP)—The Prince of Wales took another of his not infrequent airplane trips May 22, flying from London to Nottingham to preside at a luncheon of the Nottingham Agricultural Show.

The Prince motored from York House to Hendon airfield, where a machine was placed at his disposal. He donned flying kit and was immediately started for Hucknall airfield, near Nottingham, motorizing thence to the show ground.

PIGEON MAKES FAST TIME

RICHMOND, Va.—One of the 212 homing pigeons flying from Roanoke, Va., made an average speed of 50.7 miles an hour, according to word received by A. W. Hoffman, secretary of the Roanoke Racing Homer Club.

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FRANCE'S VIEWS ON DEBT ASKED BY WASHINGTON

Move for Ratification of Pact
Expected If Experts
Agree on Annuitities

PARIS—Washington has queried the intention of Raymond Poincaré, Premier, regarding ratification of the Franco-American debt funding accord. The channel of communication has been the French Ambassador in Washington and the Quai d'Orsay, the American Embassy here not yet having been advised.

The matter is ripe for some action. The French Parliament opens May 23 and expects to adjourn the latter part of July. Repayment of \$400,000,000 for war stocks purchased falls due in August unless the Mellon-Berenger agreement is ratified before that time, in which case this obligation is merged into the larger debt.

Opportunity for Discussion
M. Poincaré considered seriously last October ratifying the Franco-American accord, but postponed it for various reasons. Among them was the fact that the German reparations problem was still hanging fire, but the closer this draws to a satisfactory outcome, in that proportion does one of the chief objections to ratification disappear.

M. Poincaré referred publicly recently to the expert committee's report, saying that Parliament is to have an opportunity to discuss it prior to French acceptance. He has been kept constantly in touch with the committee's progress and his remarks were interpreted in committee circles as meaning he was favorably impressed with what they had accomplished, even if not entirely satisfied. Persons politically well informed believe M. Poincaré's reply to Washington will be that if the experts' report is acceptable to France in its final form he is ready to push the French ratification in June.

Postponement of Maturity
The French understand that M. Poincaré's assurance of ratification before August or ratification itself would be sufficient to lead the United States to postpone the maturity date of the war stock debt in case the American Congress has not had time before it falls due to ratify itself the Mellon-Berenger agreement.

The Quai d'Orsay has already on at least two occasions during the last year been asked by the American Government when ratification might be expected and not long ago the British Government made a formal demarche here along similar lines. Ratification of the Franco-British debt funding accord is equally in abeyance and it is known that M. Poincaré will be glad to end as soon as possible a situation from which France gets little satisfaction, seeing it has been paying annual sums as per these accords without the moral value of having ratified them.

Aztec "Song of the Ages" Is Translated in Mexico

MEXICO CITY—The age-old Aztec epic poem, "The Song of the Ages," has just been translated into English for the first time by John I. Cornyn, professor of Aztec literature at the summer school of the National University of Mexico. This poem is perhaps one of the oldest in the world and for centuries has been handed down by word of mouth.

Between 1521 and 1530, Professor Cornyn says, the poem was put into

writing. It was written in the Aztec language but with the use of old Spanish characters. It is in trochaic meter and reads not unlike Longfellow's "Hiawatha." The work comprises some 2000 lines and has been described as the "Genesis" of the Aztecs—offering their version of the creation of the world, the deluge, and the Garden of Eden. The first part gives an account of four world ages, represented by four suns.

War Support Rated Hostile to Paris Pact

(Continued from Page 1)

legal war. In the future, it will only be necessary to decide whether a party has violated the Pact of Paris in order to determine which nation is acting in self-defense and which is the aggressor. The covenants of the treaty will provide the sole test.

The powers which have elected to accept "the benefits provided by this treaty" are bound to do everything that will assure all of the parties to it the full enjoyment of the benefits to which each as a signatory is entitled. In other words, they are pledged to refrain from doing everything inconsistent with the policy which it declares.

Again, signing the treaty has ipso facto destroyed the neutral status of each signatory. All are now tangibly and directly concerned with its observance and breach. The very conception of neutrality presupposes the legality of war. Hence neutrality is inconsistent with the covenants of the treaty. In other words, the idea of neutrality and observance of the treaty are mutually exclusive.

To denounce and renounce war clearly implies that one will not resort to war. It also implies that one will not aid another in doing that which he himself has expressly covenanted not to do. This conclusion is irresistible. To contend otherwise would be illogical. Accordingly, applying this construction to the covenants of the treaty, it is clear that the powers which have signed the Pact of Paris are bound not to give aid or comfort to a nation that shall resort to war.

In fact, to go a step further, one is justified in insisting that the act of supplying a belligerent nation with the resources of war would not only be a serious breach of faith under the treaty, but also that such an act would be equivalent to making the nation doing so an accomplice to the crime of war.

Prohibiting the exportation of arms to a signatory violating the treaty is a mild form of penalty—perhaps the mildest rebuke that could be devised, considering the nature of the offense and the various ways of dealing with a serious international crime. Alongside of force, economic boycotts, withdrawal of financial aid, blockades and various other devices, it can hardly be considered even a punishment.

Since the principle of the policy expressed in the Pact of Paris was brought to fruition largely through the efforts of the United States, it is our highest duty and for our greatest interest to strengthen the multilateral treaty. An enduring peace throughout the world is necessary for the greater progress and prosperity of the United States. Any armed conflict, however remote from our shores, will necessarily injuriously affect us.

At the present time, our foreign trade extends across land and seas, to the most distant geographical regions of the earth. We are in contact with all sorts and kinds of people. Our foreign loans, aggregating a substantial percentage of our national wealth, are spread over the globe. American credit is given and taken anywhere. Accordingly, economic conditions make world peace an absolute necessity for us. On the other hand, our adherence to the covenants of the treaty has placed us under a moral obligation to exert our every influence against the outbreak or the continuance of another war.

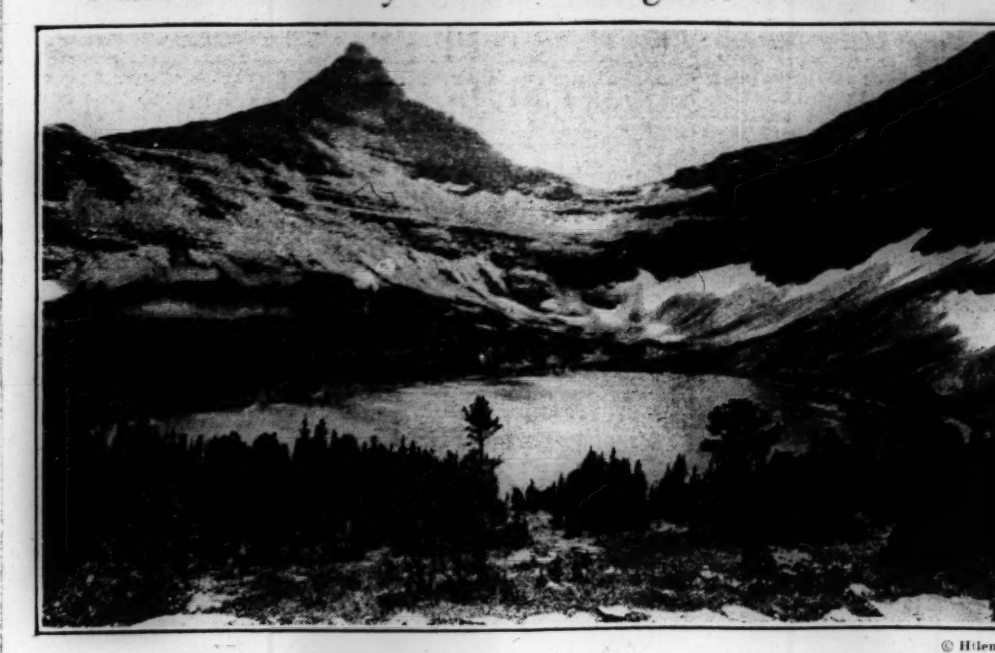
What I have said regarding the position of the United States upon this subject applies in a similar manner, with only varying degrees, to every other nation of the world.

DAM INJUNCTION DENIED
ST. LOUIS (AP)—Charles B. Davis, federal judge, on May 22 denied an

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"Nature's University" Beneath Heights of Glacier Park



application for an injunction against the Government to prevent receiving of bids and awarding of contracts for construction of a \$44,000,000 flood control project in Mississippi and New Madrid counties in Missouri. The court action came only an hour before the time set for awarding contracts at Memphis, Tenn.

Prussia May Raise Payments to Pope

Concordat Would Make Big
Increase in State's Annual
Contribution

BERLIN—If the concordat between Prussia and the Vatican is concluded, the Prussian state will be paying roughly 25,000,000 marks annually to the Roman Catholic Church in Germany, according to the Berliner Börsen Courier.

Already Prussia is now subsidizing the Roman Catholic Church with large annual payments, this year, for instance, with more than 21,000,000 marks.

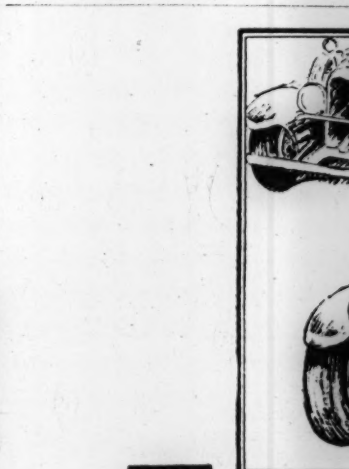
The state is furthermore compelled to contribute to the upkeep of the diocese, paying about 1,400,000 marks annually for this purpose. The latter sum will be doubled after conclusion of the concordat.

MEMORIZING PACT OF PARIS ADVISED

N. E. A. Says Young People
Have Interest in Treaty

WASHINGTON—The National Education Association is recommending to school teachers that they post in their classrooms and have their students memorize a full page of the current N. E. A. Journal which sets forth in large type the two essential provisions of the Pact of Paris.

"The young people of the entire world have an interest in this pact because it will help to determine their lives," says the association. "War expenditures require money that might be spent for education and war service destroys the best men in their prime. Let every child memorize this pact and resolve to appreciate and understand the gifts of all races and nationalities. Future generations may look back upon this simple document as we now regard the Magna Charta and the Declaration of Independence."



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National Parks as University to Study Nature, Wilbur Plan

Committee of Experts to Formulate Plans for
Getting Educational Value From Reservations

WASHINGTON—National Parks in addition to providing recreation for thousands of visitors, are now to reveal their usefulness as centers of education and inspiration.

The National Park Service will have expert assistance in administering the new policy. Ray Lyman Wilbur, Secretary of the Interior, announced the appointment of the following committee to help in the work: Dr. John C. Merriam, president of the Carnegie Institute of Washington, chairman; Dr. H. C. Bumpus, of the American Association of Museums; Dr. Vernon Kellogg, secretary of the National Research Council; Dr. Wallace W. Atwood, president of Clark University; Dr. Clark Wissler, curator of the American Museum of Natural History; Dr. Isalah Bowman, president of the American Geographic Society and Dr. Frank R. Oastler, executive committee member of the National Conference on Outdoor Recreation.

The formation of this group was recommended by the informal committee appointed by Dr. Hubert C. Work, when Secretary of the Interior, for the study of educational problems in the National Parks. The report, made after a number of parks had been visited, further recommended the establishment of a division of education in the National Park Service.

The national park system, it declared, should be developed as a super-university of nature. The 21 parks now maintained by the Federal Government would offer a campus of 2,116 square miles, which for many purposes, according to Dr. Merriam, would have a "purely educational value far beyond that of any regularly established formal educational institution."

The first step would be the invitation of groups of authorities on conditions in each of the parks to consider with the director of the National Park Service what peculiar opportunities each park offers for study.

The committee recommends as a sample program for the Mount Lassen Volcanic National Park consideration of: 1. The best means of planning roads and trails to points at which visitors can obtain views of major features of the park. 2. Future location of living quarters with a



view of maintaining the primitive character of the park. 3. Assignment of a competent naturalist and one assistant to the park.

The work of the naturalist would consist in: 1. Bringing together at a museum or other locality, a story of the geological formations at the park. In the case of Lassen, the story will tell of recent eruptions of the only active volcano in the United States. 2. The naturalist would publish pamphlets on the major things of interest. 3. He would personally supervise trips of parties, not exceeding 25 persons, in the course of which the principle features of the park would be discussed, or he would conduct research studies of the natural features of the park.

From time to time the committee would forward to the Secretary of the Interior the results of further specific studies on individual parks, suggesting methods of making available for study, other natural phenomena that have been merely spectacles to many before.

famous show of its kind in the world, is now open. Flowers and plants worth \$50,000 are on exhibition, and immense sums have been spent on laying out model gardens. Six airplanes have been employed in conveying some of the plants 2000 miles. Orchids which are always a special feature of the show are valued at about \$30,000. One tiny plant in a two-inch pot was sold last night for \$350.

Animal Protection Being Urged Upon Nations of World

Many Resolutions Passed by
International Congress in
Session at Vienna

BY RADIO TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIENNA—The International Congress of Societies for the Protection of Animals, assembled here, adopted resolutions embodying the following recommendations before its adjournment: The prohibition of the export of horses from England to France, Holland and Belgium for purposes of slaughter.

The prohibition of fishing and hunting for a pastime and of the employment of cats for training bloodhounds.

Measures for the protection of sea birds from destruction by oil discharged from ships.

The substitution of mechanical equipment for pit ponies or where this is impossible frequent relief of the animals and provision of good stabling.

International legislation for the protection of birds of paradise, egrets and fur-bearing animals.

Protection for rhinoceroses, elephants and whales and condemnation of the use of charges of explosives shot with harpoons.

Animal protection as a regular subject of instruction in schools.

The creation in every state of a department of animal protection.

Improved regulations for the transport of cattle by water, land and air and their adoption internationally.

Mexico Bans Billboards From Ancient Buildings

By Radio to the Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO CITY—The Department of Public Education has started a vigorous campaign against the disfigurement of ancient buildings in the capital by billboard advertising.

Steps are being taken by the authorities to compel the removal of advertising and electric signs from all edifices of Spanish colonial construction or possessing historical significance.

Basic Survey of Prosperity Newly Answers Old Problem

Introduction to 300,000—Work Analysis of
Ways and Means Finds Much to Discuss

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON — To those who want to know how, and to what extent, America has achieved prosperity, and what the future holds, Edwin L. Gay says, "Here are the beginnings of new answers to the old problem." In his introduction to the 300,000 word basic survey made by a special staff of the National Bureau of Economic Research for the Hoover Committee on Recent Economic Changes.

There is a wealth of information in the two volumes containing the reports of a noted group of experts published by the McGraw-Hill Book Company in New York.

The survey is the outcome of the President's unemployment conference of 1921, which has produced two previous reports. The present two-volume work covers the developments in the years 1922 to 1929 and was compiled for a committee, of which President Hoover is chairman, by a group of experts from the National Bureau of Economic Research. There are 12 chapters.

Discussing "Consumption and the Standard of Living," Leo Wolman of the School of Social Research, in the first chapter, finds that the level of material well being of Americans has reached its highest peak, with less income relatively being spent for food and clothes, and increasing amounts going into expenditures for social services in which "education" leads the list.

Machines Cause Idleness
"Technological unemployment," is only another name for the idleness produced among workers by introduction of new processes and new machinery, explains Dexter S. Kimball, dean of the college of engineering, Cornell, in an article on "Industry."

Like other wastes of the industrial system, he says, it calls for eradication.

"In all probability our hope for a higher economic level rests as much upon increased efficiency and avoidance of waste as upon new processes and inventions," Dean Kimball concludes.

Discussing "Technical Changes in Manufacturing Industries," L. P. Alford, engineer and editor, points out a marked increase in horsepower in factory plants, and a shift from city into the country. "Rural Manufacturing" is coming into its own at last, he finds, when the worker can live in the country.

Construction is being planned increasingly with the idea of overcoming unemployment cycles, John M. Gries, economist, finds, W. J. Cunningham, professor of transportation, Harvard, reports marked improvement in service on the railroads in the period, while E. S. Greig, export

manager, finds that American shipping is feeling the world slump.

Praises Chain Stores
Chain stores have reduced the costs of retail goods to the consumer in the period since the World War, Melvin T. Copeland, professor of marketing, Harvard, reports in handing down an impartial judgment on this contentious point. Installation of chain stores is another phenomenon since the war.

"There is no real evidence," he announces, "to indicate that installment selling has undermined the integrity of the credit structure."

The work week in American industries has declined five hours from 1924 to the present, but the prevailing hours of labor in the United States are now around 50 a week, "Labor" reports.

Henry S. Dennison, head of the Dennison Manufacturing Company, Framingham, Mass., puts the matter in another way, in his article on "Management," when he writes:

"There is today not only more production per man, more wages per man, and more horsepower per man, but more management per man, as well."

In the face of congressional efforts to assist agriculture by export debentures and similar plans, Edwin G. Nourse, Institute of Economics, concludes that "only in minor details can the program of legislative help be looked to for further assistance" to the farmer.

How the Dollar Has Shrank
The financial situation of the United States is summed up in two chapters; one on "Price Movements," by Prof. Frederick C. Mills of Columbia, and the other on "Money and Credit," by W. Randolph Burgess and O. M. W. Sprague.

Today it costs \$1.47 to buy what could be purchased in 1913 for \$1, according to Professor Mills. The Federal Reserve System has reduced business booms and depressions, according to the careful Burgess-Sprague report. The Federal Reserve Board may yet take "sharp and drastic action," to restrain existing "amplified speculative activity" the authors add.

In two concluding chapters James Harvey Rogers, University of Missouri, summarizes the relations of prosperous America with Europe in his chapter on "Foreign Markets," but finds many of America's best customers living behind high tariff walls; while Morris A. Copeland, in his chapter on "The National Income," finds dwellers gaining an increasing share at the expense of farm population.

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Quiet to the point of positive silence, the 1929 Kelvinator represents the industry's greatest advance in smooth running, dependable electric refrigeration.

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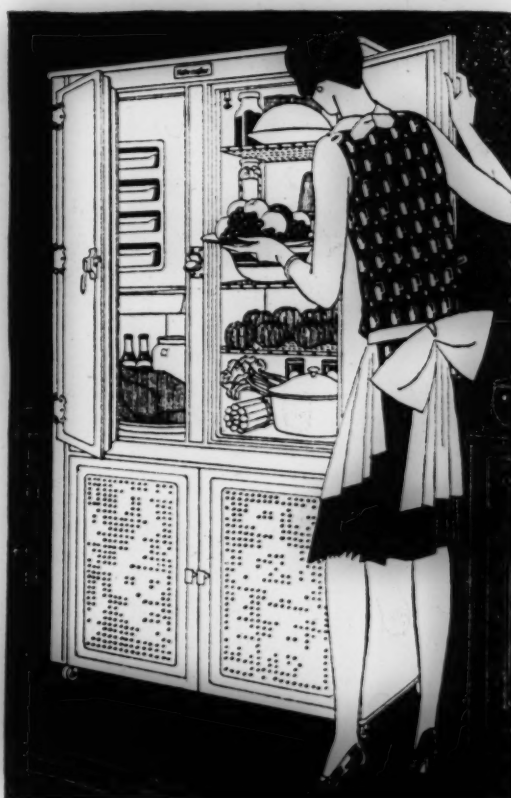
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UNITARIANS GIVE HOOVER POLICIES STRONG SUPPORT

Requests of \$1,000,000 Are
Announced—General
Alliance Elects

President Hoover's enforcement policies received practically unanimous support at a meeting of the American Unitarian Association held in Boston as part of the anniversary celebration being conducted by several allied organizations this week.

The resolution was "lifted" from a longer resolution proposed by the Unitarian Temperance Society, which favored temperance, prohibition and law enforcement. The motion in its original form brought so close a vote that the president refused to declare for either side or name. Thereupon a motion to lay the resolution on the table was passed. Then the Rev. Dr. Christopher R. Eliot offered the part relative to law enforcement, and it was passed.

Another resolution asking the churches to study the questions raised by the Kellogg pact was also adopted by a strong vote, after considerable discussion, and the association again gave its official approval to the Permanent Council of International Justice and the Pan-American arbitration treaties.

The association announced requests of approximately \$1,000,000 which had been made to it through the wills of Cyrus Whitney, Martha Whitney and Adeline Whitney, that of the latter, however, being in dispute. The old Whitney homestead at Stow was among the articles of property left the association.

Officers elected at the annual meeting of the General Alliance of Unitarians and other Liberal Christian Women were: President, Mrs. Thomas G. Rees, Jamaica Plain, Mass.; New England vice-president, Mrs. Philip F. Clapp, Watertown, Mass.; secretary, Miss Bertha Langmaid, Boston; treasurer, Miss Louise Brown, Boston. Mrs. Rees succeeded Mrs. Caroline S. Atherton of Roxbury. She has been New England vice-president of the General Alliance for four years, and has made addresses before a large number of the alliance branches in New England, New York and Philadelphia.

Heads General Alliance of Unitarian Women



MRS. THOMAS G. REES

Forthcoming Lectures on on Christian Science

CANADA
Ontario—Oshawa: Regent Theatre, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
Quebec—Montreal: Mount Royal Hotel, 8:15 p. m., May 31.

CONNECTICUT
New Britain: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
New Britain: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 26.
New Britain: Masonic Temple, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

MAINE
Auburn: First Church, Auburn and Lewiston: Webster Grammar School Hall, 7 p. m., May 26.
Bangor: City Hall, 8 p. m., May 21.
Houlton: Church Edifice, Houlton and High Streets, 7:30 p. m., May 22.

MASSACHUSETTS—Amherst: Methodist Episcopal Church, Main Street, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Ayer: Unitarian Church, 8 p. m., May 28.
Longmeadow: Community House, 8:15 p. m., May 31.
Melrose: Memorial Hall, Main Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26.
Salem: Ames Memorial Hall, Y. M. C. A. Building, 288 Essex Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

NEW HAMPSHIRE—Claremont: Universalist Church, 8 p. m., May 20.
New Jersey—Hoboken: School No. 2, Garden and Ninth Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Ridgewood: The Woman's Club of Ridgewood, West Franklin Avenue and Monroe Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.

NEW YORK—Brooklyn (Second Church): 340 Sixth Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Catskill: Y. M. C. A., 8 p. m., May 27.
Dunkirk: High School Auditorium, Erie Street, between Fifth and Sixth Streets, 8 p. m., May 28.
Elmhurst: Masonic Temple, 3:30 p. m., May 26.
Glen Cove: Pembroke Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

Jamaica: Sunday School Auditorium, 89-12 One Hundred and Sixty-ninth Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
New York (First Church): Church Edifice, Central Park West, and Sixty-eighth Street, 8 p. m., May 31.
New York (Second Church): Church Edifice, 255 West One Hundred and Forty-first Street, 8 p. m., May 28.

Nyack: The Masonic Temple, Piermont Avenue, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Pelham: The Manor Club, Pelham Manor, 8:15 p. m., June 1.
Pittsford: The Kye Playhouse, 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Yonkers (First Church): Phillips Church Hall, 2-8 Hudson Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

PENNSYLVANIA—Pittsburgh (Second Church): Carnegie Music Hall, Ohio Street, at Federal Street, N. S., 8:15 p. m., May 27.
Scranton: Church Edifice, 520 Vine Street, 8:15 p. m., May 28.
Trenton: Woman's Club Auditorium, 8 p. m., May 28.
Washington: Church Edifice, Beau and Franklin Streets, 8:15 p. m., May 26.

VERMONT—Barr: Woman's Club Hall, Church, 8 p. m., May 28.
Bennington: High School Hall, 8 p. m., May 30.
Rutland: Auditorium, Rutland High School, 8 p. m., May 31.
St. Johnsbury: Palace Theatre, 8 p. m., May 26.

WEST VIRGINIA—Buckhannon (Society, 12 North Locust Street): Grand Opera House, North Kanawha Street, 8 p. m., May 26.
Clarksburg: Robinson Grand Theatre, 3 p. m., May 26.
Fairmont: Church Edifice, 220 Washington Street, 3:30 p. m., May 26.

ST. LOUIS TURNS TO DOUBLE-DECK TYPE OF STREET

(Continued from Page 1)

westward, there is the tremendous problem of moving traffic across the entire city from east to west.

Olive Street, just widened for a distance of 22 blocks, is the principal east and west thoroughfare. Four lines of vehicular traffic move over it, two on either side of street-car tracks, restricted to 25 miles an hour.

And now it is planned to widen four more streets running in the same direction between Third and Fourth Streets, giving direct access between the business district and the upper level of the widened Third Street.

Retailers recently agreed to a 90-day trial of "no-parking" in the heart of the shopping district, from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m., similar to the no-parking system used in the Chicago "Loop," and are checking business results to determine the duration of this plan.

An anti-jaywalking rule has been approved by the aldermen requiring pedestrians, as well as motorists, to obey the traffic officers or signal lights at designated street intersections and to walk only in the crosswalks provided for "footers." A fine of \$5 to \$25 is provided for violators.

St. Louis now has a complete system of traffic signals using the "boulevard system" requiring motorists to stop at each boulevard intersection as well as where signals are installed with no left turns permitted at signal points. However, signal lights have been omitted so far from the Olive Street project, though officers are stationed at important intersections.

Wide Street Eases Way in Des Moines

DES MOINES, Ia.—Keosauqua Way, a \$1,000,000 diagonal drive leading from the northwest section of Des Moines to the heart of the shopping center, has proved effective in relieving traffic on one of the most prominent streets of this city of 152,000 estimated population.

The drive is 150 feet wide and has such features as marked lanes for adjacent entrances and exits. In one instance it extends under a viaduct which carries one of the prominent cross-town highways leading to a park entrance, and from this park one-way entrances to Keosauqua have been arranged.

Since the opening of this diagonal highway, what is known here as the third largest storage garage in the world has been built by private capital, at the downtown terminus of the street, taking care of hundreds of automobiles which would otherwise crowd the streets of the shopping center.

Kansas City Looks Ahead for 10 Years

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—The question of control of new arteries for the ever-increasing flow of traffic is to



Mackie's Scotch Oatcakes

These Oatcakes are made from the finest Midlothian Oatmeal by methods of our own. Oatmeal has always been regarded as one of the most wholesome and nourishing of our "Foods," and Midlothian is the place where the finest Oats in the world are grown.

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QUAKERS VOTE TO BACK HOOVER DRIVE FOR LAWS

Philadelphia Yearly Meeting
Also Asks Wider Economic
Opportunity for Negro

PHILADELPHIA—The need for upholding the hands of President Hoover in his campaign for law enforcement was among the topics discussed at the yearly meeting of the Society of Friends, just held here. The meeting approved a minute pledging support to the President in his law observance and enforcement efforts, upon motion of Walter Hall of Salem, N. J.

The minute read as follows: "We believe the safety of our institutions and the perpetuity of our Nation depend on the integrity of constitutional law established according to the processes of our form of government, upon the sincerity of law enforcement and the prevalence of law observance."

Speaking in behalf of this minute, Jesse Holmes of Philadelphia declared that there is a large dry majority in Congress and that the sentiment of the Nation is becoming increasingly dry.

A letter to the President, said in part: "Realizing also that so called 'personal liberty' is being urged as an excuse for personal license to break the law and the Constitution, in order to indulge a personal appetite so injurious to oneself and to others, we are appealing to our fellow countrymen to be loyal in their personal obligation in support of the laws and our great experiment to solve effectually and permanently the problem of intemperance."

"We seize the opportunity once again of expressing our prayerful hope that we may all unite in making our great American experiment a complete success both for the sake of our own people and of peoples all around the world who are struggling with the evils of intemperance which have so long vitiated our national life, and whose eyes are turned with hopeful expectation to the result of this experiment which, we believe, God Himself has blessed with His approval."

Roger Clark, formerly clerk of the London Yearly Meeting, reported that a better understanding is growing between workers and employers.

NEW POTATOES Serve with a sprinkle of parsley dressing of 3 parts butter, 1 part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

Make Your Floors Like New!

TAKE off the layers of old shellac or varnish that now hide the beautiful wood, sand down the worn spots, reveal the natural grain—then apply a protective coating of wax and polish it to a gleaming lustre that will reflect and enhance the beauty of the furnishings.

The FINNELL Electric Floor Machine will do the entire job. The money saved by refinishing several rooms in this way will more than pay the whole cost of the FINNELL.

The cash price is \$87.50 complete; a small charge is added for extended payments.

Leaflet models for churches, schools, stores, factories, and institutions. For illustrated folder, address FINNELL SYSTEM, INC., 2105-C East Street, Elkhart, Indiana. District offices in principal cities. In Canada, write 110 Spadina St., Toronto, Ontario.

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CONSIDER the beauty beneath—the outside artistry of line, proportion and decoration is but an index of a deep enduring beauty of tone production and expression which for half a century has characterized the artistic CONOVER and won for it the admiration and approval of cultured thousands.

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... Direct Factory Branches and Representatives in all principal cities. If local Conover dealer unknown, we invite correspondence direct with Chicago Factory Headquarters.

Idea That All Bread Is 'Just Bread' Called Baker's Great Problem Today

Convention Speaker Says Public Must Be Educated to Judge
Loaf by Quality Rather Than Merely Size and Price
—Cleanliness Said to Win Women Buyers

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SWAMPSCOTT, Mass.—National-wide bakery advertising which will rouse a dormant interest in bread and place the quality product on the level which it deserves was one solution offered by W. E. Long of Chicago for the baker's present merchandising problem, in addressing the New England Bakers' Association convention at the New Ocean House.

The average consumer, he declared, considers bread merely as "bread." Price or size of loaf is considered more than relative quality. This impression by the public he attributed to advertising that has been "jerky," seldom persistent, and all too often of a kind which asked for no respect for the baker or his product.

Comparing the baker's position prior to 10 years ago with that of today, Mr. Long said the former worked under conditions which pressed him to keep up with the demand for more production, which resulted in an era of expansion and the present excess of production facilities.

"A survey of the country shows that the overhead due to investment beyond the present demand is a great cause of distress in many markets," he said. "Provide yourself with every modern facility for the production of the highest quality products, for best quality is the only slogan that will serve your purpose in the plan of winning the housewife's preference."

Advising the bakers that 90 per cent of their customers are women, Miss Margaret E. Bateman of Montreal urged the importance of cleaner, daintier and more attractive bakery shops, both as to interiors and exteriors.

Frank J. Nemetz, secretary of the cake section of the American Bakers' Association, told the bakers that market reports show a tremendous shifting in public demand from ingredients products to prepared food products. During 1927, he said, the bakers of the country used \$30,000,000 worth of eggs.

UNION STEP TAKEN BY PRESBYTERIANS

Action Must Be Approved
by Vote of Presbyteries

MONTREAL, N. C. (AP)—Union with the United Presbyterian Church in North America having been approved, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States turned to consideration of closer relations with other Presbyterian bodies. The union must be passed upon by the presbyteries individually before the position of the church is determined.

The union would mean a church with an approximate membership of \$25,000. The Presbyterian Church in the United States has about 450,000 communicants and the United Presbyterian Church in North America numbers approximately 175,000 members.

LANCASTER, Pa. (AP)—Although expressing itself favorably toward the ultimate union of the denomination with the Reformed Church and the Evangelical Synod of North America, the thirtieth quadrennial general conference of the United Brethren church has voted to defer action on the merger for four years.



Gone...Teeth regain sparkling whiteness

Film should be removed daily. Authorities
urge a special dentifrice.

DON'T be discouraged if teeth are not white and sparkling. You have 9 chances in 10 that they are merely coated with a dingy film.

Film absorbs the stains from food and gives that cloudy look. It clings to teeth, gets into crevices and stays.

Film hardens into tartar and is a chief cause of discoloration in teeth. To remove film, use the special film-removing dentifrice called Pepsodent. It acts to cur-

dle film and easily remove it in gentle safety to enamel.

Don't expect the same results from old-time dentifrices. See for once and all how white and bright teeth really are. Get Pepsodent at any dealer's, or write for free 10-day supply to The Pepsodent Co., 1104 South Wabash Avenue, Chicago.

Pepsodent

The Special Film-Removing Dentifrice



ASK any Kelly-Springfield user how he likes his tires, and learn what real driving-comfort means: care-free mileage for so many thousand miles that you lose all thought of tires and forget you have them on your car.

Kelly dealers everywhere—there must be one in your town

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company

General Motors Bldg., New York, N. Y.

KELLY SPRINGFIELD TIRES

Keep Your White Shoes
WHITE
it's easy with
**Whittemore's
WHITE**
Canvas and White Kid
SHOE CREAM
IN TUBES
WHITEMORE BROS. BOSTON, MASS.

MEANS SOUGHT TO PUT HOOVER PLAN IN ACTION

Jones Bill, the Nearest Approach, Shown to Have Four Shortcomings

The need for an engineered prosperity grows clearer as labor and capital are to be satisfactorily employed. Herbert Hoover has pledged his Administration to put such a new system of economics into practice.

An authorized exposition of a portion of his general plan for stabilizing prosperity was presented to the Conference of Governors at New Orleans by Ralph O. Brewster, former Governor of Maine, who explained that the economic foundations of this policy and specific ways of applying it are detailed in "The Road to Plenty," by William Taft, President, of the Federal Reserve Board, and W. W. Ruggles, New York banker.

These analysts have written 18 articles for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR. The seventeenth appears today.

By WILLIAM T. FOSTER and WADSWORTH CATCHINGS

The Federal Government can and should exercise leadership in the efforts, daily becoming more definite and more determined, to sustain employment and prosperity for all. That was the gist of President Hoover's message to the governors at New Orleans.

Precisely how can such leadership be made effective? One attempt to answer that question is the joint resolution, recently introduced by Clarence J. McLeod (R.), Representative from Michigan.

This resolution, Mr. McLeod states, is based on "The Road to Plenty," and provides that the President be "Authorized to appoint a commission, consisting of such number, not exceeding seven, as he may deem sufficient, to study thoroughly the problem of maintaining sufficient aggregate income to consumers to support steady, progressive production, equalize prosperity, and prevent unemployment so far as possible; and to advise Congress as to the feasibility of creating a government agency, to be charged with the responsibility of directing the achievement of the aforementioned purposes, and also to report a definite plan for creating such a government agency."

Mr. McLeod says: "For many years, orthodox economists held the theory that production automatically produced sufficient income to insure

consumption of the products resulting from the process.

"Recently, however, some distinguished students have denied this 'automatic' theory and asserted the value of trying to regulate consumer income directly. The purpose of my resolution is to give this theory a public hearing, and test it in the light of the experience of as many practical business men as possible. If the theory is true, it is worth trying by the Government."

Whether the McLeod resolution calls for the very best method of procedure, we do not know. The reason we are calling attention to it is that it marks a notable advance over the plan that has long been urged under the name of a "Prosperity Reserve."

Many of the reports of the New Orleans conference leave the impression that Mr. Hoover's proposed program consists merely of three steps: (1) set aside a \$3,000,000,000 reserve fund (the sources of the fund being of no consequence); (2) wait until the country is in the depths of a depression; (3) then spend the money for anything, anywhere.

Result: universal abolition of unemployment and poverty.

Anything as innocent of method as such a plan will never be endorsed by Mr. Hoover. Everyone is sure of that who has ever seen him at work, or even read his reports and addresses.

Jones Bill and What It Lacks

The difference between the plan which we propose and a "Prosperity Reserve" can best be shown by means of the Jones bill, now before Congress. This bill provides for the expenditure of about \$150,000,000 on public works, after the President has informed Congress that building contracts awarded have fallen, for three consecutive months, 20 per cent below the average for the preceding two years.

This bill is a slight improvement on its predecessor, the Pepper amendment to the Agricultural Appropriation bill; but as a means of preventing unemployment and stabilizing prosperity, the Jones bill has four serious shortcomings.

In the first place, far from providing for the prevention of unemployment, the Jones bill does not even provide for the initiation of remedial measures until after there has been at least three months of privation.

The unfortunate thing about such tardy action is obvious. By the time the building industry had been in such a discouraging condition for an entire quarter, the nation's business as a whole might be in the depths of a major depression; such a depression, for example, as that of 1921, when wages fell off more than \$7,000,000,000. In such a case, a federal expenditure of \$150,000,000, no matter how the money was expended, would not go far toward relieving the situation.

But nobody knows to what extent business as a whole actually would be depressed, or how serious would be the problem of unemployment, or precisely what would be the nature of that problem when, under the terms of the Jones bill, the building industry gave the cue for additional expenditures on public works.

This brings us to the second shortcoming of the bill. The single index by which action is timed is unreliable. Many other indexes should be taken into account. Most important of these is an index of unemployment—a composite of many indexes, each revealing the status of "one small group of workers, or one small section of the country."

We cannot grapple with the problem intelligently until we have answers to such questions as these: How many unemployed men are there? How many women? Where are they? What is their technical training and experience? What, in each case, is the immediate cause of unemployment? In which cases is the cause temporary? To how many cases might the proposed federal expenditures reasonably be expected to afford direct relief?

To these questions and various others we need answers, not only with respect to men and women who have no work at all, but also with respect to those who are able to find only part-time work.

Under the Jones bill, however, the



From Left to Right, Seated—Dr. Frederick Pfaff, Privy Counselor, German Traffic Ministry; Dr. Richard Zetsche, Manager, Oil Industry Association; Henry F. Breme, Head of German Standard Oil Interests; Dr. Robert Allmeyer, President, German Association of the Automobile Industry; Robert Kaufmann, Chairman of Commission and Director-General, German Industrial and Commercial Organization and the Chamber of Industry and Commerce in Berlin; Albert Ludwig, Privy Counselor, German Ministry of Finance; Harry Spathe, Head of Shell Oil Interests in Germany; and Dr. Rudolph Wahl, Ministerial Counselor, German Ministry of Finance.

Left to Right, Standing—Henry Ruelberg, Ministerial Counselor, German Economic Ministry; Dr. Hans Hartenstein, One of the Managers of Research Society for Financing German Road Building; Dr. Werner Feilchenfeld, Secretary of Commission and Secretary Berlin Chamber of Commerce; George F. Bauer, Manager, Foreign Department of National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, New York City (a Host of Commission); Dr. Fred Koennecke, Manager, German Association of the Tire Industry; Paul Staiger, German Automobile Dealers' Association; Dr. H. E. Loening, One of Managers of German Association of Industries.

GERMANS STUDY GASOLINE TAX IN UNITED STATES

Commission Also Looks Into Road Construction and Bus Competition

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO—Drawn to the United States to study the gasoline tax, a German delegation, composed of government officials and business leaders, is now pursuing the little 2-cent and 3-cent toll from coast to coast. Incidentally, they are looking into several other automobile matters, and hope on their return to aid in advancing the motorization of Germany.

Dissatisfaction with the present motor tax sent the German automobile authorities looking for new ideas. It costs \$100 a year in Germany for a license for a car like the Chevrolet, \$125 for the Ford type and \$200 for the Cadillac. On top of that wages are such that it would take all the average workman makes in a year to buy a low-priced car, and he doesn't.

Apparently the gasoline tax would provide an easy way out, besides helping with the road building Germany needs. But gasoline is already 32 cents a gallon. To boost it still more is regarded as possibly dangerous. So the delegation has agreed not to make public their findings until their trip is over, then they will digest what they have found in America and present the facts.

On one thing, however, the party appears already unanimous—that as its secretary, Dr. Werner Feilchenfeld, puts it, "Motorization is the beginning of a new civilization."

Precedent was to an extent laid aside for this study, German officials joining with industrialists and trade association officers in the common

quest. The expedition goes by the name of the Motor Vehicle Tax Study Commission.

The visit is made at the invitation of the National Automobile Chamber of Commerce of the United States. It follows an exposition of the American tax situation made in Germany a year or two ago by George F. Bauer, manager of the foreign department of the chamber.

"The main consideration of the commission is American license fee legislation—all auto taxation, in fact—but especially the gasoline tax," said Dr. Feilchenfeld, who is secretary of the Berlin Chamber of Commerce.

"Two other subjects we are also looking into, since we have the time. They are the system here of construction and financing of highways, and competition between rail and road."

"My personal feeling is that the gasoline tax for road purposes is a fair tax in America. I have been surprised at the wonderful highway system here whose development has been helped by this tax."

"The amount of our motor tax last year was about \$40,000,000. But we

need for highway maintenance and better surfacing about \$100,000,000, and we must take the other two-thirds of this from general taxes."

PLANE ON ENDURANCE FLIGHT FORCED DOWN

ROOSEVELT FIELD, N. Y. (AP)—A damaged stabilizer, the result of failure of its refueling device, caused the "Three Musketeers" to make a forced landing here less than six hours after its takeoff in an attempt to establish a new refueling endurance flight record on May 21.

The device for picking up fuel from the ground did not work properly when the plane dropped down to refuel for the fourth time. A hook on the end of a cable suspended from the plane, which is designed to operate a catapult that hurls containers of gas toward the plane, struck a rope. On the rebound, the hook became entangled in the rear of the plane, tearing a hole in the right stabilizer.

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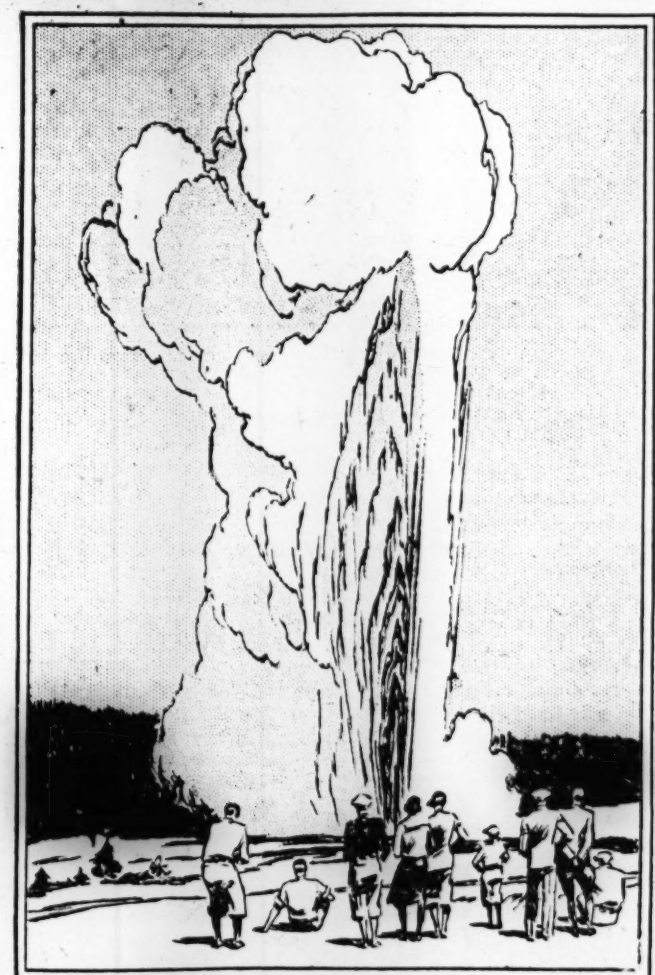
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Smith College Girls Encouraged to Find, Press, and Identify 100 Wild Flowers During Vacation—But It's No Snap, Professor Warns

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NORTHAMPTON, Mass. — Every girl in botany 24, at Smith College, who this summer identifies, presses and mounts 100 wild flowers and, in the fall, takes an examination, has an opportunity to acquire "one full year of credit," according to provisions of the summer field work course.

Wayne Manning, professor in charge of the course, was at some pains to discourage the assumption that the assignment was going to be a "snap," and his smile snapped faintly of the smile on the face of the girls as he counseled his students to "just try it."

At any rate a number of students in botany 24 are willing to take their chance with the job while their sister students—more fortunate or less ambitious, as you will—are traveling "one class" to Europe.

They will not start altogether "cold." For the remaining weeks of college they are receiving special instruction for the task of hunting down the tenth kind of trillium or the elusive marsh marigold or what

have you; with the result that, if they come back to college without the 100 wild flowers, the fault will scarcely lie at the door of the instructors in botany.

According to Mr. Manning this is "an ideal system," since the average student will be obliged to solve her own botanical problems and thus develop resource and sagacity.

GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA ADVISES FEWER LAWS

NEW YORK (AP)—Special sessions of state legislatures for the sole purpose of repealing unnecessary laws are advocated by Harry F. Byrd, Governor of Virginia.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honor by the National Institute of Public Administration, Mr. Byrd declared such sessions would tend to increase the good will of the citizen to the state. In Virginia, he said, efforts were being made to reduce the number of local laws by legislation broad enough to permit self-government by localities.

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To the south of San Francisco are broad beaches, orange groves covering the valleys and foothills, old missions and the headquarters of the motion picture industry, while northward are the "Evergreen Playgrounds," the Puget Sound Country, the valley of the giant Columbia River, Crater Lake, and Mt. Shasta. Plan to see the entire Pacific Coast either by sidetrips from San Francisco or as you return home at the end of your finest summer.

Thousands who have come to visit have returned to live. That is one of the secrets of the rapid growth of this western land. It is being settled by those who choose to live here because of the joy of living in this land of out of doors and because of the untold opportunities which this fast developing territory offers. Thus your California vacation may be doubly blessed. Come and see.

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FIRESTONE SEES PROSPERITY DUE TO PROHIBITION

Highway Transportation Also Plays Part, He Says—Plans Service System

Prohibition and highway transportation are the two major reasons for the great prosperity of the United States, Harvey S. Firestone, tire manufacturer, told members of the Boston Chamber of Commerce, at a luncheon meeting May 21, at which he favored the Eighteenth Amendment and urged business men and the public to enforce and support the law.

Mr. Firestone outlined the radical change for the better, particularly in industry, under prohibition. There was not, he said, the same contentment in factories nor the happiness and uplifting conditions among the workers before prohibition as there is today, and there is no question that conditions have been greatly improved by prohibition.

The growth of transportation has been a great boon to the people and to commercial development, he pointed out, and spoke of his personal friendship with President Hoover. Our country, he said, is fortunate to have a man with the qualifications of Mr. Hoover as President. He said that the President must have the active and entire support of the people.

Prosperity is hard to control as it tends to lessen economy and efficiency, said Mr. Firestone, and each one of us should do our share to maintain the prosperity our country now enjoys.

Mr. Firestone paid tribute to Calvin Coolidge and said he believed the public at large does not realize how much he did for America. He also praised Thomas Edison and Henry Ford for their contributions to civilization.

Speaking of the modern trend of business in this country, Mr. Firestone deplored the duplication of overhead expense and the tendency to "put a gas station on every corner." His idea is to have one master

service station at every point in the country where registration of cars make it advisable, so that better service at lower cost could be given the public and eliminate the present necessity of going to many stations to secure the desired service. He stated that he was planning a system of that kind.

Price of Armory to Benefit Youth

New York to Spend Some \$6,000,000 for Playgrounds and Park Lands

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK — Recommendation that the city spend about \$6,000,000 this year for park lands and playground sites is contained in a report just submitted to the Board of Estimate by the Comptroller, Charles W. Berry. The report follows a comprehensive survey of parks and playgrounds in the city, made by Mr. Berry at the request of the Board of Estimate.

The money which will soon become available for this purpose includes \$3,937,500, the remainder of the purchase price of the armory of the 104th Field Artillery, and various amounts from the sale of other city real estate, the report said. It recommends that the aggregate amount be equally divided between purchase of sites for new parks and open-air playgrounds, and gives a list of lands for future acquisition by the city, together with estimates of the cost of acquiring them.

Four-Month Hike to Peru Begun by Mexican Youth

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
MEXICO CITY — Jose Zavala Ruiz, Mexican pedestrian, has arrived at Toluca, near Mexico City, on his walk from Morelia, Michoacan, to Peru. His route will be by way of Guatemala, and he expects to reach Peru in about four months. Last year he walked to San Salvador, the journey requiring two months.

Young Ruiz, who is 17, started in February of this year to walk from Mexico City to New York City, but was forced to abandon this enterprise at Ciudad Juarez because of inability to obtain permits to enter the United States. Thereupon he walked back to Mexico City—nearly 1000 miles.

AVIATION

ADVANTAGEOUS SITE OF NEW MARTIN AIRPORT



It is Apparent Even to the Lay Eye That the Airport Shown Above Has Many Natural Advantages From a Location Viewpoint. The Proposed Buildings for the Glenn Martin Factory and Hangars Show How Complete Has Been the Utilization of This Area. Note the Line of Hangars Converging to a Point into the Field at the Left, Allowing a Maximum Length of Runways in Various Directions.

New Glenn Martin Plant

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Baltimore

AN IMPORTANT airport development, to include what is expected to be the largest and most complete landing field for both land and water craft on the Atlantic seaboard, as well as a huge aircraft factory, will be started in Baltimore, immediately by the Glenn L. Martin Company. Mr. Martin has just announced the purchase of a 1200-acre site on the Middle River, a short distance from the Chesapeake Bay and 10 miles from the center of Baltimore.

The site is surrounded by water on three sides, with three miles of water front, and adjoins the main line tracks of the Pennsylvania Railroad on the other side. Mr. Martin, a pioneer manufacturer of aircraft, let it be known several months ago that he contemplated locating in Baltimore and establishing a temporary factory, incorporating his firm for \$3,000,000. His announcement of the 1200-acre purchase, however, came as a surprise.

The site is located directly on the airway laid out by the Department of Commerce, which runs along the seaboard, and one of the department's big beacons is located immediately adjacent to it. The landing field will have three runways long enough for any airplanes and will be bordered by hangars for 160 planes, half of them immediately on the water for the use of large flying boats. There will be radio and telegraph stations, a restaurant, and sleeping quarters, repair and supply shops. There is a railroad station almost on the property and street cars and motor roads make the site convenient to the city.

At one side of the tract will be built the new factory of the Martin Company for the construction of naval, military and commercial airplanes. The first unit of the plant, composing one-third of the main building, will be started immediately. It will be 933 feet long and 300 feet wide and on its completion 500 workmen will be employed.

This is but the beginning of a three-year program, however, and when the factory is completed, Mr. Martin expects to employ 10,000 men. The initial investment will be

\$2,500,000, and production from the first unit is expected to approach \$5,000,000 annually. The Martin company, which was moved here from Cleveland the first of the year, recently completed a shipment of planes to the United States Government for which the contract price was \$5,500,000.

Mr. Martin already has a nucleus of 250 trained workmen at his temporary plant. Mr. Martin said he was convinced there will be a speedy development of passenger, mail, express and freight transportation by air between the United States and both Central and South America.

Significant of their confidence in the rapid development of air transportation on a large scale, the company plans a very unique feature at the landing field—a loft for carrier pigeons. Regular passenger airplanes flying down Chesapeake Bay will carry these pigeons, and they may be used to send messages back for mail while the planes are still in the air.

REQUESTS AID WORK OF 41 INSTITUTIONS

NEW YORK (P)—New York University and Union Theological Seminary are principal beneficiaries in the \$2,105,063 estate of Emily C. Butler of Scarsdale, N. Y., according to a transfer tax appraisal filed by Maurice A. Stephenson, deputy State tax commissioner.

More than \$1,500,000 is to go to charity. There are 146 beneficiaries, including 41 charitable and educational institutions scattered all over the country. New York University and Union Theological Seminary share the residuary estate, each receiving \$233,109. In addition, the university receives legacies amounting to \$500,000, and the seminary a \$150,000 legacy.

California Passengers Save By Using Tourist Car From Washington

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Boston committee appeared at the station with a farewell gift for each of the visitors—"a jar of honest to goodness Boston baked beans." No one ever forgot that.

Now Chicago has had its opportunity to reciprocate. The Association of Commerce planned a day of sightseeing, taking the visitors in automobiles to see the improvements wrought by the Chicago Plan from one end to the other of the city. In the evening leading Chicago business men spoke at the dinner, explaining some things they could not see in a brief tour, such as developments in music and art.

E. C. Johnson, chairman of the delegation, gave the Chicagoans glimpses of all the cities they visited. "We made this trip," he said, "because we wanted to know the changes that are going on in our country. We are pilgrims, 'visioneers'."

Owner of 1906 Automobile Rewarded for His Loyalty

HAWTHORNE, Nev. (P)—After a 20-year wait, Martin Chlatovich has found a buyer for his automobile. He received a letter from the Smithsonian Institution of Washington offering him \$1500 for his 1906 Pope-Hartford touring car, including the bucket seats.

In accepting the offer he said the car runs as good now as it did 15 years ago. But it burns too much gasoline.

ARGENTINA TO SPEND \$1,900,000 ON SCHOOLS

BUENOS AIRES (By U. P.)—The National Council of Education has approved a measure authorizing appropriation of \$1,900,000 to carry out the scheme devised by President Irigoyen to reorganize the primary education system of the country.

The project entails construction of several new schools and will also cover the school census announced some time ago.

Girls Get Home and Fresh Start in Chicago Juvenile Court Clubs

15 Years' Record of Institution Begun by Woman Judge Shows 1000 Young People Have Been Helped to Better Surroundings and Honest Work

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—How scores of girls have been given valuable help by a woman judge, backed by philanthropic club women and others, was the story unfolded at the meeting which opened the Mary Clubs' new headquarters here.

Mary M. Bartelme, judge of the juvenile court of this county, reported that in the last 15 years 1000 youngsters had been set on the road to normal home life through three small clubs which she had founded. Some of the girls are now married with good homes of their own; some are self-supporting young business women; some are still earning their money by helping in private families while they go to school. All of them, according to the reports, came out of undesirable environments, their parents or guardians having been reported to the court, although the children themselves were not offenders.

The first of the Mary clubs was started 15 years ago in response to a plea from Miss Bartelme, then assistant to the judge of the court. She saw that many of these children in court needed above all a home.

Judge Bartelme knew that soap and water, clean, nice clothes and a little mothering would work wonders. She appealed to her friends to establish clubs where these girls could get a fresh, fair start. Neatly attired, they could be placed in families as helpers, under supervision of the court. The first Mary Club was started for girls from 6 to 14.

Mary Club girls hold up their

heads proudly among their little comrades. They do not feel different. The girls help with the housework and incidentally learn to be good helpers. This fits them to find work later.

Money contributions make much of this work possible, but the judge has always felt that her protégées need more than financial help. At her suggestion club women from different organizations supply the girls with pretty clothes and the little things that delight them.

Mary Clubs Two and Three are run on a similar plan. The second club is for older girls. They pay a weekly sum when they have jobs. The third club is run by Negro women for colored girls. The homes are all small, Mary Club One having only 14 members, but by placing the girls in permanent homes after a few months of club life, others can be accommodated.

CHICAGO BAPTISTS PLAN CENTENNIAL

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

CHICAGO — The First Baptist Church, which is credited with building the first place of worship in Chicago, is preparing to celebrate its centennial in 1933. The present edifice is its sixth.

The church also had the first settled minister here and the first Sunday school; its members started the first temperance society, and one of its pastors wrote the first book printed here, it is said.

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FUNDS NEEDED FOR MEMORIAL TO WASHINGTON

(Continued from Page 1)

as a memorial to that grand lodge. The Missouri Grand Lodge volunteered to raise \$25,000 toward the memorial.

Landscape Work Started

At the annual meeting of the association which was held in the auditorium of the Temple, \$153,000 was turned in to be added to the \$112,000 already on hand, which brings the amount contributed during the nine years since the work was organized to \$265,000—an average of \$29,444 a year.

During the past year, it was shown, considerable progress had been made, the Memorial having been extended from an elevation of 82 feet 6 inches to 110 feet. This means that the structure was continued from the top of the tower base up to and including a part of the first unit of the tower, including the entire fourth floor and the first section of the pillars of the unit specified.

Several rooms are now ready or inside finish, the terracing, leading up to the Temple proper has been completed, outside workmen are now engaged in grading and planting, and in and about the several apartments of the Temple other workmen are putting things in shape for the hosts of summer visitors.

Stands on Commanding Site

The memorial stands on a commanding site on Shooters Hill, a part of Arlington Ridge, on the main road between Washington, D. C., and George Washington's old home at Mount Vernon. From its towers the city of Washington can be plainly seen, while the tip of its spire can be seen from Mount Vernon. It is built on the spot once picked by Jefferson and Adams for the national Capitol—a project vetoed by President Washington because he owned other property in the vicinity and he wished to obviate any criticism on that account.

Almost at the foot of the memorial lies the city of Alexandria, in which is located the Masonic Lodge of which Washington was the first Master, and many other historic points of interest. Westward in the Episcopal Theological Seminary; south is Cameron Valley, where are located several old Virginia homesteads; and across the valley is Mount Eagle, home of Lord Fairfax.

The design of the memorial, by Helme & Corbett, of New York City, is derived from the ancient towers which were used as beacons to guide mariners into the harbor, such as that at the ancient city of Rhodes. The entrance to the structure is through a portico of eight Doric columns, the whole a unit of pure Greek architecture. This will lead into the great atrium comprising the main central room of the structure and forming the memorial hall, in which will be set a statue of Washington of heroic size.

Columns Support Towers

In this hall, which is 100 by 70 feet, are eight columns of green granite each 38 feet high and 4½ feet in diameter, supporting the weight of the towers. Clerestory lighting streams into the hall from above the lodge rooms at either side, one of which is a reproduction of the old

Hewers of Stone Display Skill in Masonic Memorial



Interior of the Monumental Structure at Alexandria, Va., Showing the George Washington Memorial Hall, With the Statue of Washington in the Niche. Mural Paintings Will Portray the Story of the First President's Career.

lodge room in which Washington presided. Offices of the association also open off this hall. The marble tile floor, stone walls, bronze lamp-stands and ornamental plaster ceiling add to the dignity of the room, and mural paintings on the walls behind the columns portray the story of Washington's life.

The second colonnaded story of the structure will be the State Memorial room, the third will house an extensive library and the top will be for observation purposes.

"In its beauty, symmetry and splendor," said one of the association officers recently, "our temple will stand as a visible expression of the stability, indestructibility and permanence of our Fraternity."

Watres Re-elected President

The officers of the George Washington Masonic National Memorial Association for the ensuing year, most of whom were re-elected at the annual meeting here, are: Louis A. Watres, P. G. M. of Pennsylvania, president; James R. Johnson, P. G. M. of South Carolina, first vice-president; Harry G. Noyes, P. G. M. of New Hampshire, second vice-president; Bert S. Lee, P. G. M. of Missouri, third vice-president; George L. Lusk, P. G. M. of Michigan, fourth vice-president, and J. Claude Kelper, P. G. M. of the District of Columbia, secretary-treasurer.

"The George Washington Memorial," explained Mr. Watres recently, "is more than a memorial. It is a monument to Freemasonry, a monument to civil and religious liberty and to a stable, orderly and constitutional government. It will proclaim to the world that Washington's sentinel ideals still guard the imperishable purposes by which his great career was governed, ideals that constitute the real foundation of government. Because he lived and because of his achievements every foot of American soil is sacred and every American is richer in the things that count for more than material wealth. Of all the opportunities unfolded by this edifice none is greater than that vouchsafed to those who are privileged to assist in its construction."

GROWS WHITE BLACKBERRY

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
RICHMOND, Va.—After two years of experimenting, E. G. Kastenhuber of Waycross, Ga., has developed a white blackberry.

NEW OF FREEMASONRY

DELEGATES from 26 nations, attending the International Conference of Supreme Councils, 33d degree, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, recently concluded in Paris, unanimously adopted a resolution pledging the conference to work for universal peace and good will, "according to word received in Boston. The resolution, introduced by Leon M. Abbott, Most Puissant Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States of America, follows:

"It is only by the establishment in human consciousness of the Fatherhood of the Great Architect of the Universe and the brotherhood of man that the foundations of permanent and lasting peace and harmony among men and nations can be securely laid. There must be an all-inclusive and unselfed love, a friendliness, a trustfulness and a trustworthiness. Peace must come from a clear spring, unpolluted by hatred, selfishness, suspicion and distrust.

"We greatly rejoice in the widespread appearing of a new spirit, in the dawning of a new and brighter day in national and human relations. We heartily commend the efforts that are being made by the representatives of the various national governments of the world to establish and cement closer ties of friendship and good will.

"With every Masonic organization a nursery of patriotism and good citizenship, we are indeed messengers of peace, pioneers of an advancing civilization. We renew our pledge constantly to strive for the education and enlightenment of men, for the

overcoming of ignorance and superstition.

"The delegates to this international conference solemnly promise to use every legitimate and lawful influence and effort to promote universal peace and good will and to establish in the hearts and lives of men the world over the glorious sovereignty of brotherly love."

Delegates from the Northern Jurisdiction, whose headquarters are in Boston, will return on the Berengaria, landing in New York on May 31, after a trip through Switzerland, Germany, Holland, Belgium and England. It is announced that the next conference will be held in Havana, Cuba, in 1934.

At the annual Past Grand Masters' night of Golden City Lodge No. 1, Golden, Colorado, eight Past Grand Masters of that jurisdiction accompanied Grand Master I. Ernest Newsum on an official visit, and they conferred the Sublime Degree on a son of one of the visitors. The lecture was delivered in full by Chase Withrow, who was Grand Master in 1866.

Prof. Maximus Neumayer 33°, of Rio de Janeiro, was a visitor for several weeks during March and April, in Los Angeles, Calif., and called on the brethren at the Scottish Rite Cathedral there. He is an author and is the editor of the journal "Urania."

At the fourth annual meeting of the Masonic Press Association in Milwaukee John T. Jenkins, Kansas City Freemason, of Kansas City, presided and the delegates were officially welcomed by Grand Master Fred L. Wright of Wisconsin. William C. Rapp, Masonic Chronicler, Chicago, and Alfred H. Moorehouse, New England Craftsman, Boston, discussed the possibilities of Masonic periodicals; H. P. Leavitt, Masonic Quarterly, Seattle, Wash., and L. L. Thorsen, Masonic Trestle Board, San Francisco, the editorial policies, and a round table discussion of reading matter was led by C. H. Leonard of Masonic Tidings, Kenosha, Wis. Frank C. DeGraff, Masonic News, Peoria, Ill., introduced a discussion of advertising, subscriptions, copyrights, fraternal relations, etc.

The Masonic fraternity has long been honored by brethren in various parts of the world who make the institution a trustee for charitable and benevolent purposes. Such a case is that of the income from the L. A. Pines Endowment Corporation which is divided each year among the Masonic bodies at Dallas, Texas, in which the donor, Brother Pines, once held membership. The portion accredited to the Scottish Rite bodies and Mystic Shrine is given for the care of children. The bodies of the York Rite divide their share among a number of worthy institutions of relief, education and charity. The amount for the York Rite bodies this year is \$5000 and was given to Baylor University for the education of worthy students from the Masonic Home and School at Fort Worth.

Senator Hamilton F. Kean was recently made a Master Mason at sight by authority of the Grand Lodge of New Jersey. He has affiliated with Essex Lodge No. 49 at Elizabeth, N. J.

Ambassador Ahmed Moustaf Bey of Turkey is a member of the Supreme Council of the Scottish Rite

Shrinedom Soars in Chicago



New Structure Erected in Chicago and Devoted to the Activities of the Mystic Shrine, including a Club Membership of Nobles From All Over the United States.

In that country and recently paid a fraternal visit to the Bethesda Lodge No. 204 at Bethesda, Md. In the course of his address he declared that the Masonic fraternity had been most helpful in the development of his country. Modern Freemasonry had become particularly active immediately preceding the present constitutional régime as had been the case with the republics of the United States and of France. Contrasting the growth of the fraternity under the two governing organizations, the Sultanate and democratic, the Ambassador deemed it evident that the system of absolutism practiced by the succession of sultans could not logically accommodate itself to an institution like Freemasonry.

Past Master Clyde C. Lamond of Stansbury Lodge No. 24, District of Columbia, conferred the sublime degree of Master Mason on his twin sons in Alexandria—Washington Lodge No. 22 at Alexandria, Va. Brother Lamond himself received the degrees from his father and he on one occasion conferred the Master Mason degree on his two brothers.

When Four Square Lodge No. 537 in Detroit, Mich., held a Newspapermen's Night, one of the guests was Justice Arthur E. Gordon, Commander-in-Chief of Michigan Consistory, formerly a reporter. Others present were Judge M. McKay Skillman, Judge Charles Bowles, Justice of the Peace George L. Badger and his associate, Clyde Fulton, and Edgar A. Guest. The first section of the third degree was exemplified by a team composed of members of the News and Times staffs, and the second section by a degree team composed of members of the Free Press staff. At an impromptu meeting following the dinner steps were taken for the organization of a Masonic Press Association here. All Freemasons identified with editorial, advertising, circulation, printing, stereotype, and press departments, would be eligible for membership in this association. Brother E. R. Hatton, circulation manager of the Detroit Free Press, was elected as general chairman of a committee for organization.

A memorial foundation stone presented by Potomac Lodge No. 5 in celebration of the 140th anniversary of the lodge was accepted and dedicated by Bishop James E. Freeman for the National Cathedral under construction at Washington, D. C.

In reply to several questions on Masonic matters the following answers are offered: Eleven Presidents of the United States unquestionably were members of the Craft, namely: Washington, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Roosevelt, Taft and Harding. Several others may have been members but proof as to their affiliation is lacking. John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Jefferson, Madison, Taylor and Tyler, for example, are in this class. Plans were once made to make Grant a Mason in Illinois at sight, but his duties interfered with carrying out the arrangement. Five presi-

CHICAGO PROUD OF NEW SHRINE SOCIAL CENTER

\$8,000,000 Medinah Athletic Club Rises 42 Stories—Membership Grows

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR-BUREAU
CHICAGO—Designed as a "social center of Shrinedom," the \$8,000,000 Medinah Athletic Club has been completed here. It is a 42-story skyscraper devoted to social and recreational activities, a building unique for this fraternal order.

It was made desirable and possible, according to Wilbur S. Westwood, secretary of the club, by the great number of Shriners in this district. The local Shrine, Medinah Temple, numbers 23,000. The Medinah Athletic Club which financed and erected this edifice is drawn from this group and offers non-resident membership to Shriners everywhere. The roster is about 3200 at present.

The club was organized only four years ago. Its purpose, said Mr. Westwood, was to provide facilities for social contacts among Shriners that the big city makes difficult and to this end the skyscraper club was built.

The exterior of the building is commanding. Its Saracenic dome and minaret atop the fortieth story give a new note to Michigan Avenue, the business boulevard upon which it stands. Another unusual feature is a high sculptured frieze which girdles the building above the ninth story.

In its symbolism it is of special interest to Freemasons. King Solomon is seated upon his throne. To him comes an architect with plans for the building of the temple. Another panel depicts the sacrifice which dedicates the building. Heralds and torchbearers and maidens make up a ritualistic procession. Assyrian mythology is drawn on for other symbolic figures.

There's an amusing little secret hidden in the frieze. Leon Hermant, the sculptor, did not confess it until his work was finished and the relief in its place. Then he admitted that when he came to chisel the architect before King Solomon he could not resist a playful impulse to make it a portrait of Walter W. Ahlschlager, the architect of the Medinah Athletic Club. It was quite a surprise to Mr. Ahlschlager.

The interior of the building is designed to represent an ancient Asiatic fortress of the period of Alexander the Great. It is carried out on a lavish scale in sculptured stone, carved and painted wood, marble and metal.

The athletic facilities are extensive. A natatorium lined with Spanish majolica tile, and lighted by sunshine gives a tropical setting for the daily swim. The gymnasium has been dubbed "the sunny gym." It extends the full length of the building. There are handball and squash courts, bowling alleys, a 24-table billiard room, a rifle-range in a sound-proof chamber, and other entertainment features.

For social purposes there is an abundance of dining rooms, some formal, some intimate, and a grand ballroom with an open-air lounge. Feminine members of Medinah Athletic Club families have been given special attention with a "club within the club."

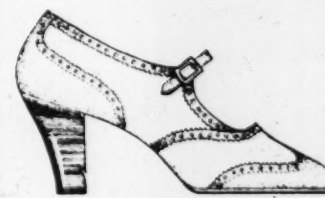
Sixteen floors are used for bedrooms. Forty per cent of the rooms have been leased by the members already.

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SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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MEXICO BARS REBELS' RETURN

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MEXICO CITY—Immigration offices on the United States frontier have received orders to prevent the entry into Mexico of persons who were connected in any way with the recent revolt. Many hundreds who crossed the frontier after the crushing of the revolution have been turned back.

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Fashions and Dressmaking

Dress Phases of Camp Life

II—Making the Wardrobe at Home

By HELENE VOLKA

FOR a prospective camper who may be accompanying friends or a student group on an informal camping expedition, a wardrobe less exacting in its requirements may very easily be worked out at home. To make a success of the effort, a knowledge of the practical fabrics which stand the wear and tear of hard daily usage is most necessary.

As an official guide to this end, the excellent book compiled for the Girl Scout movement has been followed. Materials for bloomers and middie should at all times be considered in the light of climatic changes. For example, hot days find chambray, plain gingham, or cotton broadcloth more comfortable than heavy unbleached muslin or drill.

Practical Fabrics

Cool wet weather demands warm but light-weight materials, such as flannel, jersey or a medium dress-weight tweed. Neutral colors are invariably first choice with experienced campers for reasons which the inexperienced may overlook.

Practically all of the representative pattern companies issue a camping suit on the order of the one adopted by the Camp Fire Girls.

Middie are, of course, inexpensive, but if the trunk packing for camp is to bring a high degree of satisfaction to the girl who sews well, she will surely plan to work out several of these easy-to-make outfits.

For a girl from 16 to 18 years the amount required for a middie outfit in a sturdy cotton of 36-inch width is 4 to 4½ yards. Bloomers may properly match the middie, or, if desired, be of darker color, such as brown, olive-drab, rock-gray or dark tan.

One need look no further than chambray for a hot weather outfit;

the cool gray-blue shade for which this fabric is famous is the ideal selection. Another material to be strongly recommended is the perfectly seersucker or blister crepe, which, as everyone knows, needs no ironing, but dries perfectly when correctly hung up in its wet state. Still another, which needs only pulling into shape when dried, is the Japanese cotton crepe, which comes in a long list of desirable shades. This



A Typical Chambray Camp Outfit for the 12-Year-Old or Younger Girl. This is a Model Admirably Adapted to the Girl Who Sewa Well and Wishes to Have Her Camp Togs Express the Ability and Patience Which She Possesses With Scissors and Needle.

material is sold over New York counters at 45 to 50 cents a yard, according to quality. It must be remembered, also makes charming jacket and coat ensembles, which may, on excellent authority, be chosen as an attractive material for the visiting-day costume, especially if a becoming color, not too grayed down, has been chosen for its development. Among the season's most approved shades are wild aster, light

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emerald, salmon-rose, nasturtium-yellow, chartreuse and bluish-green, various bright blues, canary-yellow and myrtle-blue. These shades should be utilized with white blouses, or tunics, a somewhat newer note, and in this combination are to be widely adopted for town and resort wear from June to September.

Concerning the accessories, useful and necessary articles, which should accompany the well-equipped camper the lists enumerated in the first installment of this article last week should be followed literally.

Separate skirts of the divided, or wrap-around, types, are always useful and this year the dark tartan plaids are revived for them in gingham and the washable flannels. Unofficial camping usually invites much about the temptation to take more clothes along than the official camps permit. It is a safe rule, however, to adopt the strictly common-sense reasoning of "out with the non-essentials" and a system that accepts the steamer trunk as first aid in the enforcing of this rule. No matter how temptingly one's silk dresses may urge another solution of the wardrobe problem, resolutely turn the suggestion down, inasmuch as garments of silk have a way of showing discoloration, mildew or spotting from sea air, or protracted periods of dampness. Cotton and woolen materials, therefore, constitute a traditionally safe and adequate choice.

Common Sense

The logic of the camping situation is inspired by sheer common sense, which proceeds from the close scrutiny of a special environment and conditions.

One point not to be overlooked by either organized or casual group campers, is the need of a simple practical evening frock. A material admirably adapted to climatic changes is voile-printed voile, in fine cotton, or in silk. It is equally good in the synthetic fibers, such as bengal, celanese or rayon, all of which stand up admirably under dampness. Dotted swisses and organdies are to be avoided, by the same token. A good georgette is also to be recommended, on the assumption, however, that it is simply made up and open to the use of the pressing iron.

For girls under 14 years of age the use of china silk and types of dress which are classifiable in general as "Russian" are much in favor, inasmuch as simplicity is the order of the evening, as well as of the day, throughout the camping experience.

Straw and String Coats

LONDON

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

FASHION has betrayed us into many vagaries. Not the least of these is a new summer fashion in coats made of straw, and also of string. Not so wildly fantastic as they sound, the straw coats are intended for town wear, and are made of a finely-woven plait worked into patterns, cubist and jazz, somewhat intricate in appearance, and also into one or two Oriental designs reminiscent of Persian carpets. The colors as a contrast to the more quiet pastel shades, beiges and browns, to which one is becoming accustomed, are vivid and daring. Red, blue, and yellow in startling shades predominate, and self-colored linen is used for the linings.

The string coats are of feather-weight lightness; they are unhurt by the rain, and consequently are being adopted by sportswomen as a useful addition to their wardrobe. The string forming the coats is multicolored, and woven in checks and stripes, giving a gay smart effect. Many of the coats are finished with a leather belt, which on close inspection proved to be an ordinary

dog's lead, the clip-end gripping onto a metal eye with very neat effect. There was something extremely novel about these garments. The coats look most comfortable and revealed how both straw and string may be utilized to make a garment of recognized durability.



For Wear With Knickers or Pleated, Divided or Wrap-Around Skirts. This Middie Blouse Excels All Other Styles With Girls of All Ages and Sizes. The Tie May Be of the Skirt Fabric. In Fact, in the Larger Camps It Invariably Matches the Skirt. The Latitude of a Red Tie Worn With a Blue or Black Serge or Flannel Skirt Is Held in General Favor Elsewhere.

A New Textile

A fabric introduced for the first time this spring is called End-and-End silk. The material not only possesses the exquisite body and finish which will enable manufacturers to use it exclusively in expensive dresses, but it is also washable, a quality not usually associated with this grade. Thus, it seems safe to predict more than one season of popularity for it, since women are more and more demanding that the sports suit, of either the spectator or active sports type, be washable.



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WRITE FOR BOOKLET

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A Few Glove Points

FREQUENTLY a woman who lavishes meticulous care on her frocks, sheer hosiery, and dainty silken underthings finds that her gloves give poor service. If this is true, and the gloves are a good quality to begin with, the trouble usually exists because the gloves are not given the care they require. Keeping them clean is not enough. There are several things which have to be practiced in the purchasing, wearing, and washing of them in order to insure service.

First of all, in buying gloves, make certain that they are the correct size. Keep the right hand, which is to be fitted, free of a glove a short time before selecting them. The hand will have spread a bit and so the gloves bought for it in this state will not be too small. Department store complaint adjusters say that half the trouble in gloves returned as defective results from their being bought too small. Naturally, the seams break or the palm splits under the strain, even in the most expensive glove.

Suit the Type to the Wear

Another thing to keep in mind when buying gloves is to select them for their suitability. For example, if a glove is to be used for everyday wear, for business or sports, select a sturdy glove of heavy suede, cape-skin or—in winter—mocha. The suede and cape-skin come from each bath as fresh as they were when new. Since it has been the vogue to wear biscuit or beige suede pull-ons, most women who follow it have a half dozen or more pairs of suede or cape-skin, all very nearly the same colors. In this way a fresh pair is always available.

Cape-skin is as good as suede for everyday usage because it possesses the practical features of suede; washability and sturdiness. Additionally, it does not soil so easily because of its smooth finish. A delicate kid glove for steady wear, however, is, of course, an unwise investment.

The next step in giving gloves good care is in remembering the correct way to put them on and take them off. Although almost every woman knows these simple rules, she sometimes neglects to practice them, to the detriment of the gloves.

Gloves should never be put on hurriedly. They should not be tugged on by the cuff with the whole hand inserted at the same time. The quickest way to ruin gloves is to put them on carelessly in that fashion. Gloves become strained and tear just above the thumb, a place which cannot be mended neatly, as many women know.

Instead, work the fingers on thoroughly before inserting the thumb. This should not be confused, however, with adjusting gloves by pulling them between the fingers with the forefinger of the other hand. Working the gloves gradually takes more time, but there is no strain, whereas jacking them breaks the stitches and the seams.

A glove should also be removed gently by unrolling off the hand. It should never be tugged off or allowed to remain rolled after removing, since in such a case a glove cracks and pulls away from the seams when it is worn again.

In putting gloves away, simply pull them gently into shape and lay them flat. Talcum powder or sachet may be lightly dusted in them to absorb the perspiration from the hands.

Washing

Keeping gloves immaculate, like any other article of clothing, insures longer wear. Fortunately, fashion has sponsored washable gloves, which a woman may briskly whisk into a basin and cleanse herself. Before washing suede gloves, though, be sure that they are guaranteed washable. Some brands are not.

Wash the gloves by making a suds of some mild soap flakes. Have the

basin filled with lukewarm water, and, with the gloves the hands, press the suds through the soiled spots. Do not rub.

Rinse the gloves thoroughly until the water is clear, squeeze them and dry them, but do not twist or wring them. Then remove the gloves from the hands and infuse them. Dry them by laying them on a towel. They should not be exposed to the sun or dried on a steam radiator, contrary to many women's habits.

If the gloves have colored embroidered backs, they should be stuffed with tissue paper while drying to prevent color-crocking. After the gloves are thoroughly dry, if they are a bit tight, they may be stretched either with a glove stretcher, such as the stores use, or the rounded end of the curling iron. Summing it all up, gloves will yield excellent service if they are given good care. These few simple rules, if observed, will insure this care. Purchase gloves wisely. Put them on and take them off carefully. Keep them clean by frequent gentle washing.

Another spring fashion note is the felt coat for girls of all ages. The felt flowers in pastel shades are used to trim the smaller size, and it usually has a little hat to match.

Styles for Toddlers

In smart communities spring introduces a gingham coat both for the little girl and for her small brother, who wears the sun-suit underneath. Usually this gingham coat is part of an ensemble. It is frequently made of large checks and has a straight-line or lapel collar. It is effective worn with a white English broadcloth frock which has a belt and trimming of the coat material. The coat reaches very nearly to the bottom of the frock and is worn without a belt, but has two large patch pockets.

The boy in kindergarten or the toddler should have a very abbreviated gingham coat to match his suit. This is often carried by his nurse to the beaches for use when the sun goes down. The suit is made in the French leg-trouser style with suspender straps which are adjusted to make the trousers very short.

Another spring fashion note is the felt coat for girls of all ages. The felt flowers in pastel shades are used to trim the smaller size, and it usually has a little hat to match.

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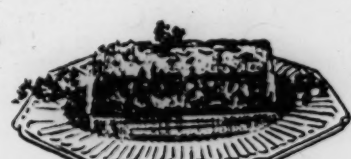
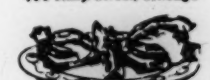
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

The Shavian Legend

Dictionary of the Plays and Novels of Bernard Shaw. By G. B. Shaw. London: A. C. Black, Ltd. 1928. Pp. 120. 1s. 6d.

YEAR ago G. Bernard Shaw wrote: "Already I have become a legend." Persons to whom he is a puzzle point to remark aside at another of his playful extravaganzas. But with the passing of time the author of "Candida," "St. Joan," and "Back to Methuselah" has become a legend in the most literal sense of the word. He has written himself, enormous as has been his productivity. Now he has become canonized, so to speak, as the hero of a dictionary of his writings. It will be long now, surely, before we have a Shaw concordance, where a student in the age of the audible cinema may look up the meaning of "Prossy's complaint" and "quiffers."

C. Lewis Broad and Violet M. Broad have performed a monumental task of scholarship in thus assembling many diverse facts about Mr. Shaw's published writings, together with a complete bibliography of his works, and of the literature concerning him, and a record of the principal Shavian play productions. Nothing important is lacking, probably, except a copy of the advertisement for which he was arrested at the beginning of his literary career. Possibly that bit of publicity was in connection with his brief engagement in 1879 to exploit the telephone. After that his advertising efforts were devoted to himself.

Fugitive Articles

By means of this dictionary the student may be able to find the publications in which many reports of Mr. Shaw's lectures appeared, as well as his scores of fugitive articles on socialism, the drama, education, phonetics, taxation, prison reform, labor, censorship, poor law reform, rationalized spelling, and other topical subjects that have steadily engaged his attention. There are lists of his lectures into several languages, and of the principal books and magazine articles that have written about him, casts of the chief productions of his plays, and lists of the characters in all his plays and novels.

Archibald Henderson, author of the authorized biography of G. Bernard Shaw, first published in 1911, has made an ingenious synthesis of Mr. Shaw's own sayings in explanation of his writings. This "imaginary symposium in the neo-Socratic manner" reconciles his many remarks about his artistic and social viewpoints that have often seemed contradictory, not to say implicit, to those who "don't get Shaw." Opinions expressed in conversations spread over 40 years, Mr. Shaw is represented as voicing at a sitting of half an hour in a talk participated in by Mr. Henderson, William Archer, A. B. Walkley, and Henrik Ibsen.

All the personages are neatly characterized, with Archer and Walkley as irreconcilable as ever in their complaints that Shaw wrote conversations rather than plays, and Ibsen frostily repudiating the author of "The Quixotes of Ibsen." Always Mr. Henderson is in the perfect mood, basking delightedly in the midst of an eruption of Shavian sparks.

Crème de la Shaw

To give a hint of this crème de la Shaw the following may serve: "Henderson, you and Chesterton and Pirandello, do not adequately who have ever understood me, and realized that I am a dramatist and not a lecturer. . . . How could you expect an Englishman or a Scotchman to understand an Irishman? . . . I want to write plays without models or imitations. One Bernard Shaw in the world is enough. . . . It is a mark of my genius that I can take a set of characters, throw them together, and let

them rip. . . . I hadn't the faintest notion of a plot when I wrote "Heartbreak House." I despise plots. The old-fashioned, well-made plays were simply mechanical rabbits, with wheels and a cog and a spring, but without any life. . . . Take that masterpiece of construction, "Getting Married." It is an argument about one subject, marriage, from beginning to end. I have the curtain dropped as a mere concession to the alleged flagging of an audience's powers of mental concentration in attending one of my plays. . . . The argument lasting nearly three hours. . . .

At this point Mr. Henderson gave a shout of merriment and accused Mr. Shaw of spoofing the critics in thus selecting "Getting Married" as an example of his use of Greek form. Mr. Shaw, delighted at this, went before we have a Shaw concordance, where a student in the age of the audible cinema may look up the meaning of "Prossy's complaint" and "quiffers."

A Philosopher-Statesman

Lord Haldane's Autobiography. London: Lord & Douglas, Ltd. Garden City, N. Y.: Doubleday, Doran, Inc. 1928. Pp. 256. 25s.

THIS book is at once a statement of faith and an account of the deeds which justified that faith. Lord Haldane was twice Lord Chancellor; he was highly successful at the bar in the most abstruse and least spectacular regions of the law; he sat in Parliament for 40 years; he was a thinker of international reputation and he has been called the greatest Secretary of State for War the British Empire has produced.

Though it is chiefly in this last-named capacity that his name is remembered, his own interest was concentrated on the subject of education, and particularly adult education. For the advancement of education he labored unceasingly. When he came to the War Office in 1906, no one knew what the British Army was for, but Haldane had no doubt that the army existed, and it was a useless and expensive toy. When Haldane was driven from office in 1915 by the clamor of a war-excited public, he left behind him the finest army of its size on earth. Prepared by circumstances of war from defending his actions, he waited in the shadows.

One evening, the war at an end, he was seated alone in his study, when—to quote Lord Haldane—"the door was opened and who should enter but Field Marshal Douglas Haig, come from a triumphant ride with his Sovereign along the Mall. 'I am not going to remain,' he exclaimed, 'my purpose is to leave with you a book in which I have written something.' With that he insisted on going away. The book was a volume containing his dis-

From a Study Window

The Joy of Forgetting, by Odell Shepard. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1928. Pp. 128. 25c.

BOTH the humanities and humanity interest Professor Shepard—a combination of tastes that helps much in the making of an agreeable essayist. Individuality without egotism, scholarship without pedantry, an eye for important trifles, an ear for prose rhythms—these are his other qualifications, all disciplined by long practice into good working order.

"The Joy of Forgetting" differs from his earlier collection, "The Harvest of a Quiet Eye," in that the essays in it favor more of the study and less of the open air. There was

swallowed the bait without turning a hair. . . . The public now demands a case and an argument, vehemently conducted. My audience at the Court Theater would laugh, sometimes immoderately, for two and a half acts until they could laugh no more for weariness. When the curtain finally fell on the discussion, a broken and silenced audience would rise wearily from their seats and crawl slowly and painfully out of the building. That was the secret of my success! I had to make the audience suffer and take its suffering away with it before it felt it had had its money's worth.

"I write the type of play that interests cultivated modern people most on the stage: stories of lives, discussions of conduct, unveiling of motives, conflict of characters in talk, discovery of pitfalls, laying bare of souls—in short, illumination of life."

Ab, but Mr. Henderson, did Mr. Shaw say this, as you quote him, 'I shouldn't.' . . . We want something that proves the noblest Roman of us all." Or was that the Celtic influence getting the better of your English diction? E. C. S.

On a Hilltop

Memoirs of a Gothic American, by Anne Kavanagh Priest. New York: Macmillan, 1928. Pp. 256. 25s.

WHY a "Gothic" American? Anne Kavanagh Priest's title must be a good one, because it instantly evokes a question. What is a Gothic American? We know the word Gothic as applied to manners, recalling the barbarism of the third century invaders of Rome; we know it as applied to architecture, all pointed arches and upward-reaching spires. The writer drops a clue here and there as to her application of the word. She calls herself provincial, alien to the conventional life around her; doomed as a social type because she "has come upon the scene when America has definitely passed from the imaginative, martial and martial era into an era of unmitigated economic competition." Again, she says that she belongs, in a way, "to the feudalistic, animistic, Higher Barbarian culture."

But again we find her saying, "Suddenly, and without word or

On a Hilltop

warning, finding myself in Gothic mood, I decided to visit churches."

So Gothic, as Mrs. Priest uses the word, faintly conveys sometimes the barbarian, sometimes the aspiring mood of medievalism that flowers in arched cathedrals. Practically her "Gothic American" is an "up-country American."

"The Memoirs of a Gothic American" is a long, long book, called a novel, and sounding emphatically like a novel. Whether it is really true or not, it seems true to the last punctuation mark. That may be the writer's art, art of a high order; but the ineluctable impression is that the book is made up of living portions of the writer's own experience. Told in the first person, it gives the story of the girlhood of a woman now past 60, her early life on a New Hampshire farm, her relation to other members of her family, her conflicts, aspirations and adjustments up to the time when she was ready to go to college.

The excursions into the present experiences of Nelly Parsons, speaker school-marm, are not important. They are intended to localize Nelly Parsons at the present time, but they are uninteresting compared with her girlhood recollections and they unduly prolong the narrative. There are far too many words in the book. The writer needs to prune her sentences, to learn to make one instance typify many, to employ her sense of humor. She needs to live up to her best, for her writing is good. Unqualifiedly good.

It is the life of the old Parsons homestead that seems important to the reader, the picturesque background of earlier Parsonses, the idealism of Nelly's grandfather and father, the clash with the narrow materialism of her mother, and the effect of her grandfather's teaching and her father's example upon a child "that was all Parsons, one of the reforming Parsonses. The Parsons' hilltop was not merely topographical. Most of the action is confined within the thoughts of Nelly, her visions, humiliations and questionings. Occasionally there is a passage that shows Mrs. Priest's command of vigorous dramatic speech, as when brother Thane tells Nelly about his determination to go to sea. But for the most part that seems foreign to the writer's theme, for she is concerned mainly with the clash of motives, the struggle between culture and philistinism, between a free individualism and conservatism.

Lives and Legends of Apostles and Evangelists, by Myrtle Strode-Jackson. (London: The Religious Tract Society.) It is much more than a skillful collection of facts and legends concerning the men who after the Ascension carried Christianity to the world around them and beyond. A thoughtful student of the Bible, the author has set out to comprehend something more of the work accomplished by those into whose care the Founder of Christianity confided the future of his church. Taking the Apostles and the Evangelists, beginning with John, whose work lay at Jerusalem, and ending with Paul, who carried the gospel to Europe and some think even as far as England, she gives to each one of these great missionaries a separate chapter, placing together what history or legend, more or less reliable, has left a record of their doings. Miss Strode-Jackson has brought to her work much illumination, a keen apprehension of the difficulties and temptations which beset the early church, and a profound appreciation for the characters of those men who sought to establish Christianity throughout the world. She writes, moreover, with great ease and charm, so that the style and method of her presentation add very considerably to the value of what she has to say.

Seriously, too, must be taken the underlying theme of the entire set of essays, the cord that binds them all together, the conviction, tacit and expressed, that contemplation, meditation, evenness, is good. He says it in a hundred ways, implies it a hundred times besides. A page opened at random tells it: "Distracted as we are by the vulgar noise and haste of our time, there are still a great many people who deliberately create about themselves the deceptions of quiet and leisure in which alone true conversation can take place." And it is not good talk alone that thrives in quiet, but serenity, poise, judgment, and reflection upon such inviting subjects as Professor Shepard writes about.

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Bookman's Holiday

By L. A. SLOPER

On the Dotted Line

WRITING, we gather, is a much more profitable occupation than selling what is written. . . . At least the book trade has not had a prosperous year. . . . Arthur Brentano Jr., at the booksellers' convention in Boston, said this was no secret. . . . While in the June Cosmopolitan you may read of O. O. McIntyre, columnist, that although his teachers called him the "dumbest" pupil in their classes, "at 42 he lives at the Ritz, his wardrobe contains 50 odd suits and more silk dressing gowns than all the mikados in Japan—his history have owned." . . . And here is another \$25,000 prize, this one offered by Bobbs-Merrill, this one for the Woman's Home Companion for a novel of city life; an opportunity, say the publishers, "We want something besides pictures," and of their books, "We'll pick our own, thank you." . . . If the contest between the publishers and the book clubs was invented to amuse us, it has failed of its purpose. . . . The broadside, for the most part, have been pretty dull reading. . . . The most palpable hit we have observed is that of the Book-

selling News, organ of the National Association of Booksellers, in reprinting an old utterance of Christopher Morley on "The Bookstore Habit": "If you're writing, let or let not, you're a writer. The one thing I should urge her would be to be a little more of an explorer; to be a little less fashionable; to buy more of the books of which fewer people have heard. . . . The bookstore is one of humanity's great engines, and one that we use very imperfectly. . . . And when I hear that Leonora has bought a book, not because she has heard of it, but because she had never heard of it and it looked interesting—I shall know how she's grown." . . . Oh, yes, in case you've forgotten, Mr. Morley is one of the selecting committee of the Book-of-the-Month Club. . . . But there are more ways of rousing interest in books—if not in the business—than either the book clubs or the publishers apparently have thought of. The Cleveland Public Library has found some of them. . . . Like a good public relations counsel, the librarian ties up his publicity with the news of the day. . . . Is "Show Boat" being revealed at Cleveland cinema theaters? . . . Are there bookmakers in the river, from Mark Twain to Edna Ferber and Edgar Lee Masters, and including, in spite of Ernest Newman, books on Negro spirituals. . . . Or is the Metropolitan Opera Company making its annual visit? Here is the library's selection of scores, books on the opera singers and opera stories. . . . So with garden campaigns, revolutions in Mexico and prospective trips to Europe. . . . A serviceable method, it seems to us. . . . One, too, which tends to mitigate youth's preoccupation with itself. . . . To read some of the book advertisements, one would think youth had been invented since 1900. . . . In point of fact, youth is old stuff, as everybody and youth-knows. . . . Let the publishers address their solicitations to adult mentalities for a while. . . . Well, we only trying to be helpful. . . . Another method of doubtful "pulling power" is that of splitting a sizable novel into two volumes, clapping them into a box and charging double price. . . . No wonder lots of people wait for the dollar editions. . . . A certain sense of popular appeal is exhibited by the editors of the latest highbrow periodical, "The Realist: A Journal of Scientific Humanism," published in London and distributed in English-speaking countries, by Macmillan. . . . That is, they place at the beginning an article on "The Progress of the Novel" by Arnold Bennett, who is one of the few contributors who will be intelligible to readers who have not "gone down" from Oxford. . . . As readable as ever, he approves of Balzac and is really very nice about H. G. Wells. . . . If you wonder what "scientific humanism" is, there's a place by Charles Singer to tell you. . . . And after reading it you still want to know, please write to him and not to us about it. . . . Another article, which it is possible to read is a review by Ernest New-

man of Richard Grat du Moulin Eckart's study of Cosima Wagner. . . . But the really astonishing thing is to find an intelligent article on the motion pictures—"The Movies as Medium," by Robert Nichols. . . . Besides pointing out that the movie directors don't quite know what they're about—as everybody is aware—Mr. Nichols explains what the motion pictures can be expected to do. . . . Almost he persuades us that perhaps they will be good for something, after all (future tense). . . . Well, we're only experimenting with the dotted line method. . . . We shan't know how we like it until the paper's out. . . .

Emily Hobhouse, A Memoir Compiled by A. Ruth Fry; Foreword by Rt. Hon. J. C. Smuts (London: Cape, 1928. 6s. 6d.), tells the story of a woman whose name is hardly known in her own country except as an apostle of her country's enemies. Will history show her work in the South African war concentration camps to have been the beginning of racial reconciliation in South Africa? The Boers think so, and in an endeavor to disintegrate the facts Miss A. Ruth Fry has compiled an admirable memoir. Summing up Emily Hobhouse's achievements, the biographer shows them to have included a single-handed attempt to reform a corrupt American mining town; to rouse the conscience of England to the sufferings of 180,000 women and children—the result of a war being waged 6000 miles away—to which campaign may be attributed the saving of thousands of lives; to establish South African home industries in 27 centers, and to raise the necessary money and supervise the organization for feeding 11,000 children in post-war Germany. To understand Emily Hobhouse it is necessary above all to grasp her uncompromising attitude to war. "I believe it is useless to soften and civilize war," she wrote. . . . The only thing is to strike at the root of the evil and demolish war itself as the great and impossible barbarity. Hence all the governments concerned in making this war are to blame in my eyes. . . . Herein lies the keynote to the life and achievement as well as to the misunderstanding of her by "Patriotic" Englishmen for whom "Patriotism was not enough," but who chose the wider loyalty to great human ideals.

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The Centenary Tolstoy

The Life of Tolstoy, Vol. I. (First 44 Years), by Aylmer Maude, with a review by G. Bernard Shaw. Oxford University Press, London; Humphrey Milford, New York; Oxford University Press, American Branch.

THE inauguration of a complete English edition of Tolstoy's works is a fitting celebration of the recent Tolstoy centenary. The preparation of the centenary edition has been appropriately entrusted to Aylmer Maude, who has done so much to make Tolstoy known to the Anglo-Saxon world; and Mr. Maude's biography of Tolstoy, originally published in 1908-1910 and now revised and enlarged, is to occupy two introductory volumes, the first of which is before us. Full use has been made of recently published material, and the reader who is unable to go to the original sources may congratulate himself on the possession of a complete and competent account in English of Tolstoy's life.

Inevitably, of course, the book dates. Twenty years ago, when it first appeared, it was customary in Europe and America to regard Tolstoy less as a novelist than as a prophet; and few were aware of the contrary view which had already become general in Russia. Mr. Maude knew Tolstoy intimately in his later years, when the great novelist had deliberately rejected his art and wished to be judged as a moral teacher; and the biographer unconsciously reflects in some degree the distorted perspective of his hero. If we are nowadays any longer interested in the views of Tolstoy on war or education or vegetarianism or art, it is primarily because they are the views of the author of "War and Peace" and "Anna Karenina," and because they help to a deeper understanding of his artistic achievements.

Unjustly, perhaps (for how many could pass such a test?), the publication during recent years of the private diaries of Tolstoy's early manhood and of the diary of his life (the last named too late to be used in this volume) has contributed to impair his personal prestige. Behind the great artist and the great moralist stands revealed all too clearly the great egotist. "My creed," he writes in his Confession, "was a belief in self-improvement, and every page of the diaries illustrates this unique

preoccupation; the state of his moral and intellectual well-being is always more important to him than the effects of his actions upon others. He perpetually seeks the truth; but the truth as he sees it often seems to have strangely little in common with faith, hope or charity.

But there was in Tolstoy something more profound than egotism, or his masterpieces would long since have ceased to move the world. There was the vital force of discontent: not the facile remorse with which he narrates his grosser lapses, but the deeper bitterness of the struggle to translate his ideals into practical life. It was one of his earliest ambitions to throw off the prejudices of his class, to live with and for "the people," and to win their confidence; and in "A Landlord's Morning" he depicted his own efforts and his own defeat. When Turgenev told him that his daughter was being taught to mend the clothes of the poor, Tolstoy angrily retorted that she was being taught to act "an insincere theatrical farce." Turgenev took just offense at the gratuitous affront; but Tolstoy's bitterness, though he doubtless did not realize it, was not for Turgenev but for himself. It was the reflection of his own failures which infuriated him in others.

His marriage in 1862 brought a tranquil interval of 18 years, during which his greatest novels were written; and it was on this period, when his ideals were stifled by "selfish cares for my family," that he subsequently turned with the bitterest scorn. The present volume leaves him on the eve of his "conversion"; we shall look forward to its successor, more particularly as Tolstoy's last years were of necessity somewhat cursorily treated in previous editions, and much new material is now available.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1929

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EDITORIALS

The Law Enforcement Commission

PROBABLY the first public reaction to the announcement by President Hoover of his appointees to the National Law Enforcement Commission will be a sharp and shrewd scrutiny of the records of the ten men and one woman on the question of prohibition. This reaction of the announcement, while inevitable, is unfortunate. It is inevitable because, despite the care with which the President has in every utterance made clear the precise nature of the board, the public has persisted in looking upon the inquiry as primarily one into the merits of the prohibition issue. There is no justification for this assumption. The commission is created for the explicit purpose of inquiring into "the entire question of law enforcement and organization of justice." Prohibition enters into the problem, but may not prove to be even its major factor.

We do not propose to echo or to further the vulgar error by attempting to define the probable positions of members of this distinguished commission on this bitterly contested question. There are names which will instantly be recognized as those of conscientious wets. There are others dry enough to evoke the vociferous applause of the Anti-Saloon League. There are several whose mental convictions are known only to themselves, and whose personal practices only to their intimate associates.

But more important than any question as to personal opinions or prejudices is the reputation of these appointees for patriotism, good citizenship, ability, and, above all, for the willingness to set above any mere individual bias the endeavor to ascertain truth. Both Mr. Wickensham and Mr. Baker have been described as opponents of the prohibition law. Judge Kenyon and Miss Ada L. Comstock, president of Radcliffe College, are recognized as its friends. But in the case of neither is great importance to be ascribed to this preconception of the right or wrong of a single issue involved in the inquiry into the administration of law. It is rather the high degree of intellectual capacity, and the ability manifested in earlier activities to maintain toward public questions a judicial and a patriotic viewpoint, which determines the fitness of the members of this group for the important duty assigned to them.

President Hoover has made wise selections. His was the original conception of the inquiry, and he has placed its conduct in able hands. It may be a surprise to many to know that Congress has made no appropriation for the expenditures necessary for carrying out this inquiry, and that all of these appointees have accepted their appointments without specific knowledge of how the inquiry is to be financed. It is, of course, reasonable to suppose that this neglect will be repaired by Congress during the present extra session.

Northern Rhodesia Astir

THE man who could imagine taming the wilds of south-central Africa and carving the vast tropical haunts of savage tribes into the orderly adjuncts of a civilized empire was no ordinary dreamer. And Cecil Rhodes remains the outstanding figure of South African history. But it needs all the vivid imagination that Mr. Rhodes possessed to complete the work which he began—to devise a system whereby the thinly scattered white settlers shall live happily side by side with the numerous native tribesmen in some of the most remote of British possessions.

A touch of modern machinery among the backward races works wonders in the way of leveling up, and that method is already in full operation in Southern Rhodesia—the real Rhodes country—where 2500 miles of railway and large metal mining plants have shown how quick-moving industries can speed up the languorous tropics. The black races are becoming increasingly prosperous, and the Government is seriously trying to establish satisfactory relations between them and the white settlers.

But in the huge 250,000 square mile tract of Northern Rhodesia, with a still more backward black population and a still smaller sprinkling of whites—little more than 5000—the problem is yet in its preliminary stages. The territory has attracted little attention, lying as it does to the north of the famous Victoria Falls and served with a single railway pushing up 800 miles into the highlands. But now come reports that Northern Rhodesia is contemplating the founding of a new capital in the more northerly section of the territory, to cope with mining developments in that area.

In view of the constant agitation in Southern Rhodesia for amalgamation with its neighbor beyond the Zambesi, with the central capital probably at Bulawayo, and in view of the recent activities of the Hilton Young Commission in formulating a new and quasi-federated status for the British East African territories of Kenya, Uganda and Tanganyika to the north, the proposal may not be without its political interest. But from the immediate economic standpoint it indicates an industrial activity capable of bringing new white settlers into the territory and of raising the condition of the native tribesmen to the level reached by their brothers in the south. Whether such economic advancement will point the way to bringing these two unattached and rather solitary British outposts into political

relationship with each other, or separately with the South African Union below, or with the proposed Central East African Union above, is perhaps the main question for those who would like to see the political ordering of these vast and remote tracts take a more tangible form.

A New Basis for Rail Valuations

PERHAPS there were no more surprised individuals than the railway executives themselves as they read and pondered the decision rendered by the United States Supreme Court in the matter of recapture of earnings of the St. Louis & O'Fallon Railway, a short line serving some industries in and about St. Louis. Perusal of dispatches indicated that the Supreme Court had upheld the theories for which the railroads long had contended—namely, the cost-of-reproduction basis of evaluating the carriers.

Just how far-reaching will be the effect of the decision cannot be immediately foreseen. The case was termed the "greatest lawsuit in history" because of the billions of dollars in rail values involved in this case of one of the small-value railways, which was universally regarded as a test for the valuation of all the railways. Basically, it was not a case in which the theories of valuation, as such, were directly involved. The question was whether the "recapture" of one-half of the road's earnings above 6 per cent, as provided for in the Transportation Act, constituted "confiscation." Whether the road was subject to a recapture of its earnings could not, however, be determined unless a basis of evaluating the road was prescribed.

Railway attorneys intervening in the case, as well as those representing the O'Fallon road, maintained that the cost of reproduction was the only equitable method to pursue; counsel for the Interstate Commerce Commission urged the claims of the commission—namely, that the value be that of 1914, plus certain additions and minor depreciations. But the Supreme Court ruled that cost of reproduction at prevailing prices is an element which must receive consideration in determining railway values.

Theoretically, the literal effect of such a decision would be to increase the value of the railways from approximately \$25,000,000,000 to nearly \$40,000,000,000. If the commerce commission were to make rates to yield a "fair return" upon such a value, substantial readjustments would be necessary.

The immediate effect appears to be that the hazard of recapture of one-half the net earnings above 6 per cent in the case of the few roads which would be subject to this, even under the commission's low valuations, will now be wholly removed if the cost of reproduction theory is to obtain. The next effect will be to wipe out as futile the long years of work, at millions of dollars expense, in evaluating the railways, at the insistence of the senior Senator La Follette, back in 1913. Unless the work thus far done can be revised to the new methods of evaluating, the merits of the earlier work will have been largely destroyed.

Homes and Parks

IT IS pleasant to contemplate that the American people, in spite of their recently enlarged interest in economic and industrial expansion, are still concerned with the building of homes and the development of parks. Dr. John M. Gries, chief of the Division of building and housing, of the Department of Commerce, recently reported a growing tendency on the part of people generally to own their own homes. Accompanying this tendency there was said to be in progress a pilgrimage on the part of home owners away from the city and toward the suburb—a movement made possible by the rapid progress in motor transportation. The desire for outdoor recreational facilities has also influenced many people to forsake the city. Dr. Gries reported that the percentage of families owning their own homes in the sixty-eight largest cities of the United States had increased during the 1910-1920 census period. It was also intimated that the figures for 1920-1930 would show a still further increase of home owners. It was affirmed also that home construction constituted a vital part of America's \$7,000,000,000 annual building program.

Characteristic also of the appreciation of the American people for the more cultural aspects of national prosperity is the fact that the area of national parks is being enlarged annually. The Department of the Interior recently made public a statement to the effect that the national park system had been enlarged during 1928 to 12,113 square miles, an increase of nearly 200 square miles, through the addition of lands to existing parks and the establishment of new ones. The Yellowstone National Park was increased by the addition of seventy-eight square miles. Other parks to be enlarged included the Acadia National Park, on the coast of Maine, the Grand Teton National Park of Wyoming, and the Lassen Volcanic National Park, in Northern California. Bryce Canyon National Park, comprising some twenty-two square miles, was newly established. Innumerable park projects are under way clear across the country. There is scarcely a state or a county or a metropolitan area that is not beautifying its landscape with parks of one kind or another. And all this is in addition to the provisions so generously made for the upkeep and extension of national parks.

Home ownership and park development reflect a solidarity of national character that has in it elements of endurance. It cannot be said that a nation is unduly preoccupied with the purely economic aspects of national development when its citizens invest so much of their individual and collective effort in the maintenance of homes and parks.

A Welcome Challenge

PROBABLY the announcement of no sporting competition causes as great an international stir as does that of the challenge for the America's Cup. This the New York Yacht Club has just received from the Royal Ulster Yacht Club of Bangor, Ire., on behalf of Sir Thomas J. Lipton for a series of races in September, 1930. It is the fifth time since 1859 that Sir Thomas has sought to win the blue ribbon trophy of the yachting world, and as he has

always proven to be a fine sportsman in defeat, the yachting fraternity may rest assured that the races of 1930 will be conducted upon the highest possible plane of sportsmanship.

While the America's Cup has practically no monetary value in itself, it is probably the most highly prized international trophy in existence. For this there are at least two reasons. One of them is the fact that competition for it is of such an expensive nature that it has become an exceedingly costly matter to challenge as well as to defend the cup. Another is the fact that, as it has been successfully defended by the United States ever since it was won from Great Britain by the famous schooner America in the race around the Isle of Wight in 1851, the first challenger to win it will gain great renown.

American yachtsmen are, naturally, very keen to defend the trophy again in 1930; but it is safe to say that they are practically unanimous in the wish that, when and if the cup is ever lifted from its present resting place, the honor may go to Sir Thomas Lipton. The sportsmanship which he has always shown and the determination to persevere in the face of big odds have earned him a place of high esteem among the yachtsmen of the world. The handicap of having to cross the Atlantic Ocean and meet a defender in its home waters, and the fact that the trophy has stayed seventy-nine years in America, are conditions that will give Sir Thomas and the Shamrock V the severest of competition. It will, however, be the wish of every amateur skipper that the races be sailed under the best of conditions and that the best boat win.

Mr. Capper, Mr. Green and the Tariff

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER of Kansas, leader of the farm bloc contingent in the upper house of Congress, fails to find much in the proposed Hawley-Smoot tariff bill of actual benefit to agriculturists. He insists that if it is the sincere desire of national lawmakers to place agriculture on a basis of economic equality with other American industries, some material changes must be made in the schedules outlined in the pending measure.

Speaking for the American Federation of Labor, of which he is the president, William Green opposes, specifically, the proposed increase in the sugar duty. This, he insists, is unjustifiable and indefensible. Upon this point Senator Capper and Mr. Green are in complete agreement, both attempting to show that the higher import tax would impose an unfair and needless burden upon millions of American consumers. The protection which it is sought to afford, Mr. Green points out, would be enjoyed by investors in an industry which employs women, children and Mexican labor at "indecent wages and under intolerable conditions." He insists that the great mass of American workers are unwilling to be taxed for the purpose of protecting an industry which resorts to such practices. "In behalf of working men and women affiliated with the American Federation of Labor, I register my protest against the proposed increase in the sugar tariff schedule," Mr. Green says.

Senator Capper, solicitous for the economic welfare of the people of the great farming section which he represents, lays a more sweeping indictment against those sections of the bill which deal with duties on agricultural products. He embraces, also, the sugar schedule, which he insists will impose an unreasonable burden upon agriculturists as a whole, for the questionable benefit of comparatively few who are engaged in sugar beet production. His chief objections to the measure as a whole are that while it proposes to increase some of the duties on farm products, it offsets those possible or theoretical benefits by placing higher duties on many of the commodities which the farmers must buy.

Specifically, Senator Capper cites the proposed duty on building materials, particularly lumber, shingles and cement. He remarks, perhaps facetiously, that he cannot discover how the doubling of the duty on paint-brush handles is to benefit those for whom he speaks. There are, he admits, some additional benefits to the farmers in the higher duties which it is proposed to levy upon the meat of wild or semi-wild animals which may be imported. He expresses gratitude for these concessions.

But the Kansas Senator seriously approves the proposal to tax more highly imports of beef and pork, as well as corn. Yet with these, he insists, the measure fails to assure to agriculture the benefits to which it is entitled. His attitude toward the tariff is a natural and logical one, and is easily understood. It needs no explanation. It is that of all those who feel themselves justified in assuming the rôle of special advocate for a constituency which demands particular forms of legislation. It is seldom, when an attempt is made to revise tariff schedules, either up or down, that all are satisfied.

Editorial Notes

The background of baseball that Walter Johnson has enjoyed enables him to speak with authority on any part of the game. Hence when he says that "the lively baseball was the worst thing that ever happened to the game," sports followers sit up and take notice. Base stealing, the squeeze play, and many of the other finer points in baseball are fast becoming a lost art because of the lively ball. Here is something for sports officials to think about seriously, for there are reasons enough for suspecting that the fans may soon tire of too much heavy hitting while they will never cease to appreciate the skill and strategy required under normal conditions to win a baseball contest.

Of 962 petty officers and men entitled to a daily ration of rum on board the British battleship Rodney during the fleet exercises in the Mediterranean, no less than 613 refused it, preferring to draw the threepence per day "saving" allowed in lieu of this drink. This is a big change from twenty-five years ago, when 10 per cent was considered an unusually large proportion of a British warship's complement preferring to draw money allowance instead of rum.

Eagerness of the French to lend aid to the disabled Graf Zeppelin, with the new bond of friendship thus formed, proves again that it is, indeed, an ill wind that blows nobody good.

Laurier House

WE DROVE up to a weathered brick house standing on the corner of one of the principal residential streets of Ottawa, passed along a lilac-bordered walk to the door and were admitted to a high-ceiled central hallway. Footmen in conventional evening clothes directed us to the cloakroom, presented us with tiny envelopes containing the names of our respective dinner partners, and led us to the reception room. As our names were announced, the Prime Minister came forward with a boyish smile and a warm handshake. Introductions all around, a few humorous sallies and laughter to brush away formality, and we took up our march to the dining room and our appointed places.

There were fourteen of us, although the profusion of lights and flowers down the center of the table restricted the view of our immediate neighbors. The Diplomat's wife on my left proved a charming conversationalist and entertained me with the discussion of many subjects, including Canadian weather and skiing. The butler interposed with a platter of chicken fricassee and in the vocal pause I caught the words of our host:

"No, woman suffrage has had little effect on politics in this country as yet. They still—"

"You should come out to the park this summer. I will put a bungalow at your disposal. The antelope are increasing fast."

It was the Park Superintendent addressing the Journalist's wife on my right.

"I suppose you are writing poetry as usual?" recalled me to my particular niche.

"I am sorry to say poetry and politics refuse to mix. When the session is over—perhaps."

"You're a Liberal, I suppose?"

"Being a newspaper man I am nothing," I smiled.

"But you must believe in either protection or free trade."

"I have listened to so much convincing evidence on both sides that I am entirely unconvinced."

A ringing laugh from the far end of the table stilled the small talk about me for a moment, but my partner was not to be denied.

"They tell me that Lord Willingdon is the most popular Governor-General you have ever had. Is that so?"

The P. M. held the door open for the departing women. "Come to this side of the table, gentlemen."

The opportunity for intimacies was marred somewhat by the Senator holding forth on the advantages of the Senate as a divorce court. Finally the Journalist flung in a question on the St. Lawrence waterway project.

"Assuredly it will come in time, but it would seem desirable to follow rather than to push public opinion in the matter," said the P. M.

"It is suggested that the agitation of the agricultural interests in the United States is having an adverse influence here."

"Not at all. The United States must consider its own interests as we will ours. These two questions have no relation to one another. If people knew how much gossip can embarrass those in positions of responsibility I am sure they would be more reticent. I recall at the last Imperial Conference—"

"but he preferred that the anecdote should go no farther."

"Speaking of the conference, it seemed to be just one banquet after another. You had our sympathies."

"I assure you we deserved it. We received nearly a thousand invitations to luncheons and dinners. It kept

my secretaries busy declining them. We were in danger of being overcome by kindness."

We rejoined the ladies and were conducted on a tour of discovery. First we inspected the big rose-decorated drawing-room, complimented our hosts on his admirable taste, then gathered around the center table while, with unaffected pride, he opened a golden casket to show the golden key and illuminated scroll representing the conferring of the freedom of a great English city. There were other souvenirs of similar ceremonies, prompting the Author to suggest the collecting of "freedom" as a new and fascinating hobby.

Then we were invited to the third floor, a few mounting by a humble elevator run by the P. M. himself, the rest by the stairs, and congregating again in a homey sitting room filled with bright chintzes and quaint curios from the ends of the earth. Random questions and brief explanations that afforded glimpses into the bypaths of a statesman's life, and we crossed the hall into a long, lofty room completely lined with books and centered by a fireplace.

"That is my mother," said the P. M. softly, as we paused before an easel bearing a portrait of a sweet-faced gray-haired woman.

"Do you not think it beautiful the way in which the freights and moonlight shine in her hair? I had the artist touch it in order to bring out this effect."

We scattered to browse at leisure over this fertile field of letters, our host hovering around and drawing our attention to volumes of particular interest.

"This is a fine piece of printing," commented the Senator, picking up a brightly embossed booklet.

"Yes, I'm very proud of that, Senator. You will note that it was presented to me last year by the city of Toronto. Read the inscription."

"It is certainly appreciative."

"And from the very core of Toryism, too," interjected the Journalist.

"Exactly."

The Author had taken possession of the writing table, pushed back an autographed photograph of the Prince of Wales and was busy writing inscriptions in his own works. The Diplomatist was engrossed in a little volume on industry written by his host during less hectic days. In turn we signed the guest book, adding our names to a list that included practically every distinguished visitor to the capital within the last decade, then drew up around the fire.

"Talking of poetry," said the P. M. "Wilfred Campbell and I were the closest friends. He used to come up to Kingston, Ont. when he was waiting for me to be scribbled what I consider one of his finest poems. 'I think I can remember it,' and he quoted the poem in full."

Finding ourselves embarked on one of his favorite topics we endeavored to do it justice, the Author in particular drawing upon a rich fund of reminiscence. But finally someone remembered that our host had an arduous day before him, and we rose to depart. We must not go, however, without inspecting Sir Wilfrid Laurier's bedroom.

"Yes, he left Laurier House to me as the leader of the Liberal Party, and I have endeavored to keep it as it was in his day."

At last we had shaken hands with our charming host and were out of the street, wondering vaguely if in the charm and sweetness of his home life we had not discovered the true source of his greatness as a national housekeeper and friendly neighbor to all the world.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

Neither Prosperous Nor Bankrupt

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Nothing is more fascinating in the modern world than its complexity. It is only the superficial observer who can say with complete conviction, "It is so, here lies the truth." For those delving below the surface, the more one knows of a subject the more difficult it seems to form a comprehensive judgment regarding it.

This is particularly true of countries and nations. After the World War, I was often asked by my English and American friends whether or not Germany felt this or that during the great struggle. I could only tell them what certain classes or movements or individuals, with whom I was in touch, thought and felt, not what the nation as a whole experienced emotionally. It is indeed only on special and rare occasions, when feeling runs high, and when a nation temporarily stands for one will, one feeling, that life becomes entirely simple, that there is only one point of view, and that everything else is absurdly irrelevant.

These thoughts occurred to me when reading two articles in The Christian Science Monitor of Feb. 27 and 28, 1929. In these articles the writer declares that, in spite of all that the German Government and the German spokesmen at the conference in Paris may say to the contrary, there is a very real amount of prosperity in the Reich.

As I read these articles, I saw in my mind's eye the meagerly paid officials, trying to live up to a certain standard of decent living and modest comfort; and I saw the unfortunate "Kleinrentner" who have lost their entire savings in the cataclysm which followed inflation, and who are thankful enough if they are able to keep warm in winter, turn and return to their ancient clothes a dozen times, and live on bread, potatoes and corn coffee. Whole classes of society are impoverished, especially the middle classes, the aristocracy and the formerly well-to-do farmers. Even the manual workers, although their wages have been considerably increased, say that they are not so well off as before the war, with the exception, perhaps, of the unskilled workman and the young unmarried man.

And yet there are undoubtedly a number of flourishing concerns in the country, the big cities have a highly prosperous appearance, the banks have done exceedingly well, and the savings banks show a continuous increase in the deposits. How is this to be explained? It is simply that we have a new class of rich, city-born folk, possessing no land in which to invest their money, and it is these people of means, captains of industry, directors, film stars and others, who spend their money in the shops of luxury, dine in the smart restaurants, frequent the theaters and bars. The peasants, too, in some parts, working fourteen hours a day, except in the winter months, save money which they deposit in the savings bank. The large warehouses and some fortunate shopkeepers can be said to be making money also.

Yet all these forms but a minority, and while no doubt they attract the eye of the stranger and the statistician, to most of us who are daily witnesses of the struggle of thousands to make both ends meet and to give their children a sound education—especially now that all their capital is gone—they form a much less impressive sight than a casual observer would imagine. Remembering the daily struggles of whole sections of the community, thinking of the many who are impoverished, and the few who have large banking accounts, it hurts not a little to read constantly in the foreign papers of German prosperity.

Human nature being what it is, we should discount both views. Somewhere between the "prosperity" cry of the creditor nations and the "bankruptcy" wail of the debtor doubtless lies the truth.

That Germany has made the recovery she has, after overcoming in turn defeat, revolution and inflation, is remarkable enough without anyone going to the extreme of calling attention to her as a prosperous country. She has a number of prosperous industries and numberless impoverished citizens. Yet "hard times" beat many a virtue and spiritual asset forgotten in more prosperous days, and Germany means to make good in spite of it all.

Berlin, Ger. DOROTHY COUNTESS VON MOLKE.

What Would Washington Wish?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Newspaper columns are already discussing methods of celebrating, two years hence, the two hundredth anniversary of George Washington's birth. In 1927, under Calvin Coolidge's supervision, a national commission was inaugurated to consider how to celebrate most worthily

that event. Statues, structures of various sorts, songs, speeches, are all suggestions selected by sundry statesmen or societies.

Thus far, however, no paper has proposed the pertinent question, "What would George himself wish?"

His desires, if known, would certainly be our first consideration. Fortunately our Nation is not left in doubt in the matter.

Listen to his very own words, "My first wish is to see that plague of mankind, war, banished from the earth." And, moreover, as a reason for his ardent desire, he affirms, "Overgrown military establishments are, under any form of government, inauspicious to liberty, and are to be regarded as particularly hostile to republican liberty." Thus opened our first great general. Our latest, Pershing, has added thereto, when speaking in New York, of world disarmament, "Unless some such move be made, we may well ask ourselves whether civilization does not really reach a point where it begins to destroy itself; and whether we are thus doomed to go headlong down through destructive war and darkness to barbarism."

The United States has already taken an initial step in the desired direction by declaring the outlawry of war. The Treaty of Versailles, as Mr. Lloyd George recently pointed out, agreed that the Allies would disarm after Germany had disarmed; Russia and other countries have expressed their willingness. What then would be more appropriate, under our present noble President, a member of the Society of Friends, than arranging by universal agreement to disarm, and thus fulfill in the next intervening two years Washington's first wish to banish that plague of mankind, war, from the earth?

The will to agree will free the world from the idiosyncrasy and incubus of war.

What could so honor the memory of the Father of His Country? Edward BEAVERICK.

Pacific Grove, Calif.

"Lives Up to the loftiest Ideals"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing to you to give expression to my warm appreciation of The Christian Science Monitor. For a number of years during which I have been living in India this excellent newspaper has become a very great friend to me.

I do not believe there is anything worth while in human activities—regardless of nations, classes or creeds—that is not brought to the attention of Monitor readers in a way that expresses and enlists good will.

It really hardly matters at all that we receive the Monitor here a few weeks after its publication; the weekly arriving bundle provides the regular daily paper, so that we have our daily copy just as those living in places where daily delivery of mail is insured.

I admire the Monitor as being expressive of the greatest power for good in the world. Openly and sincerely it stands for all that is great and noble and good, and enriches our lives, and it lives up to the loftiest ideals, not the least of which are prohibition and world peace.

Bombay, India. WERNER REIST.

Progress in Oregon

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Under date of April 16, 1929, there appeared a note on the editorial page of the Monitor as follows:

Another dangerous habit has received a jolt, it now being a misdemeanor in Idaho to toss lighted cigarettes from an automobile, public highway or railroad right-of-way within this State. Any person operating a public conveyance shall post a copy of this section in a conspicuous place within the smoking compartment of such conveyance. Anyone violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not more than \$5.

This section was approved by the Governor on March 3, 1927. The closed season referred to is from May to September of each year.

Portland, Ore. BERTHA KALBER.